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This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
substance identification.

L1 14406 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON CONTAMIN?(10A)(MICROORGANISM OR MICROBE OR MICROBIAL OR MICROORGANISM OR MICRO ORGANISM OR BACTERI##)
L2 3466 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L1(L)(DETERM? OR DETECT? OR DET## OR SCREEN?)
L3 223 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L2 AND (BLOOD OR PLASMA)
L4 25 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON PLU=ON L3 AND (FILTER? OR FILTR?)

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Feb 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:167131 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:208439
TITLE: Method and device for the detection of bacteria in fluids by light scattering
INVENTOR(S): Weichselbaum, Amnon; De la Zerda, Jaime; Regev, Issachar
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bacterioscan, Israel
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2006018839	A2	20060223	WO 2005-IL884	20050816
WO 2006018839	A3	20060526		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA,

UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-601644P P 20040816

AB A method for the detection of bacteria in aqueous fluids in the form of solns., emulsions and or suspensions, such as drinking water, liquid food and drinks and biol. fluids such as urine, spinal and or amniotic fluids and serums by measuring light scattering The fluid suspected of containing bacteria is filtered first to exclude particles of sizes larger than the size of the expected bacteria. Other filtration methods are used in addition to exclude different constituents of the examined fluid. Ion exchange chromatog. is such a method. The verification of bacterial contamination and the derivation of its level is performed by matching measured scattering profiles with pre-stored calibrated scattering profiles. A system for carrying out the measurements including cuvette units suited for light scattering measurements is provided.

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Nov 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1201150 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:435289
TITLE: Diagnostic assays including multiplexed lateral flow immunoassays with quantum dots
INVENTOR(S): Lambert, James L.; Fisher, Anita M.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 32 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005250141	A1	20051110	US 2005-94115	20050330
WO 2006071247	A2	20060706	WO 2005-US10834	20050330

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2004-557540P P 20040330
US 2004-583982P P 20040630
US 2005-94115 A 20050330

AB Multiplexed lateral flow assays, related methods, and devices are disclosed which are capable of simultaneously detecting multiple analytes. The assays are preferably immunoassays and can be multiplexed spatially, spectrally, and both spatially and spectrally. Multiplexed assays are disclosed employing quantum dots for applications including the detection of human proteins and the monitoring of microorganisms relevant to water contamination. The invention is widely adaptable to a variety of analytes such as biowarfare agents, human clin. markers, and other substances.

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Apr 2005
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:343761 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:137731
TITLE: A new method to measure airborne pyrogens based on human whole blood cytokine response
AUTHOR(S): Kindinger, Ilona; Daneshian, Mardas; Baur, Hans; Gabrio, Thomas; Hofmann, Andreas; Fennrich, Stefan; Von Aulock, Sonja; Hartung, Thomas
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biochemical Pharmacology, University of Konstanz, Konstanz, 78457, Germany
SOURCE: Journal of Immunological Methods (2005), 298(1-2), 143-153
CODEN: JIMMBG; ISSN: 0022-1759
PUBLISHER: Elsevier B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Airborne microorganisms, as well as their fragments and components, are increasingly recognized to be associated with pulmonary diseases, e.g. organic dust toxic syndrome, humidifier lung, building-related illness, and "Monday sickness". We have previously described and validated a new method for the detection of pyrogenic (fever-inducing) microbial contaminations in injectable drugs, based on the inflammatory reaction of human blood to pyrogens. We have now adapted this test to evaluate the total inflammatory capacity of air samples. Air was drawn onto PTFE membrane filters, which were incubated with human whole blood from healthy volunteers inside the collection device. Cytokine release was measured by ELISA. The test detects endotoxins and non-endotoxins, such as fungal spores, Gram-pos. bacteria and their lipoteichoic acid moiety and pyrogenic dust particles with high sensitivity, thus reflecting the total inflammatory capacity of a sample. When air from different surroundings such as working environments and animal housing was assayed, the method yielded reproducible data which correlated with other parameters of microbial burden tested. We further developed a standard material for quantification and showed that this assay can be performed with cryopreserved as well as fresh blood. The method offers a test to measure the integral inflammatory capacity of airborne microbial contaminations relevant to humans. It could thus be employed to assess air quality in different living and work environments.
REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Dec 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1100502 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Assessment of bacterial contamination of drinking water provided to mice
AUTHOR(S): Haist, Carrie L.; Cadillac, Joan M.; Dysko, Robert C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unit for Laboratory Animal Science, University of

Michigan School of Medicine, Ann Arbor, MI, 48109-0614, USA
SOURCE: Contemporary Topics in Laboratory Animal Science (2004), 43(6), 8-13
CODEN: CTLAA8; ISSN: 1060-0558
PUBLISHER: American Association for Laboratory Animal Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The objective of this study was to evaluate whether an 240-mL water bottle provided to individually housed mice would remain potable for a 2-wk interval (based on absence of coliforms). The study used inbred C57BL/6 mice and CB6F1 x C3D2F1 hybrid mice. Test groups were assigned to minimize the variables of strain, caging type (non-ventilated static vs. ventilated) and building location. A 3-cc sample of drinking water was removed aseptically from the bottles and vacuum-filtered using a 250-mL filter funnel with a 0.45-μm pore size. The membrane filter was removed using sterile forceps and placed on a blood agar plate for 10 min. The plate was streaked and incubated at 37°C for 5 days. The plates were observed daily, and if growth had occurred, further testing was done to determine specific organisms. Of the 148 samples only 23 had any bacterial growth. Typical bacteria were unspeciated gram-pos. bacilli and Staphylococcus, Micrococcus, Streptococcus, and Pantoea species. The absence of coliforms and low percentage of bacterial contamination suggest that drinking water will remain potable for 2 wk when supplied to an individual mouse.

REFERENCE COUNT: 30 THERE ARE 30 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 06 Dec 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1040329 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:284635
TITLE: Inflammatory activity in river-water samples
AUTHOR(S): Wichmann, G.; Daegelmann, C.; Herbarth, O.; Strauch, G.; Schirmer, K.; Woestemeyer, J.; Lehmann, I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Environmental Immunology, UFZ Centre for Environmental Research Leipzig-Halle Ltd., Leipzig, Germany
SOURCE: Environmental Toxicology (2004), 19(6), 594-602
CODEN: ETOXFH; ISSN: 1520-4081
PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Contamination of the urban aquatic environment with chemical and biol. substances could have a long-term impact on human health because these substances threaten the integrity of the urban ecosystem and the availability of high-quality water for recreation and consumption. In light of this, the aim of the present study was to assess the potential immunol. effects of water sampled at various sites along the River Saale near the city of Halle (in the state of Sachsen-Anhalt, Germany). For the control, Ficollsepd. peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) of healthy donors were cultured for 24 h in either filter-sterilized river water or drinking-water samples. Cell vitality was assessed using the MTT bioassay. Cytokines in culture supernatants were measured by ELISA. Endotoxin concns. in the water samples were assessed by the limulus amoebocyte lysate (LAL) test. River water and drinking water showed comparably weak cytotoxic effects on PBMC. Drinking water did not exert any effect on cytokine secretion. In contrast, all river-water samples triggered secretion of proinflammatory cytokines, as shown for TNF-α, IL-1β, and IL-6. Free endotoxin was detected in all river-water samples. However,

the highest inflammatory activity regarding induction of all three cytokines, as well as the highest endotoxin content as determined by LAL, was found in a water sample taken immediately downstream of a wastewater treatment plant. Inhibition studies using the monoclonal anti-CD14 antibody biG14, which is known to suppress binding of lipopolysaccharide (LPS) to CD14 via binding CD14 itself, revealed that free endotoxin was indeed the major inducer of proinflammatory cytokines in the river-water samples. Taken together, the results suggest that the microorganism-derived endotoxin is a widely distributed contaminant in the urban aquatic environment that should be considered in routine monitoring and in assessing ecosystem and human health.

REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Jun 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:497027 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:34648
TITLE: Rapid screening method for detection of bacteria in platelet concentrates
AUTHOR(S): Ribault, S.; Harper, K.; Grave, L.; Lafontaine, C.; Nannini, P.; Raimondo, A.; Faure, I. Besson
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hemosystem, Marseille, 13006, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Microbiology (2004), 42(5), 1903-1908
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Public awareness has long focused on the risks of the transmission of viral agents through blood product transfusion. This risk, however, pales in comparison to the less publicized danger associated with the transfusion of blood products contaminated with bacteria, in particular, platelet concs. Up to 1000 cases of clin. sepsis after the transfusion of platelet concs. are reported annually in the United States. The condition is characterized by acute reaction symptoms and the rapid onset of septicemia and carries a 20-40% mortality rate. The urgent need for a method for the routine screening of platelet concs. to improve patient safety has long been recognized. The authors describe the development of a rapid and highly sensitive method for screening for bacteria in platelet concs. for transfusion. No culture period is required; and the entire procedure, from the time of sampling to the time that the final result is obtained, takes <90 min. The method involves 3 basic stages: the selective removal of platelets by filtration following activation with a monoclonal antibody, DNA-specific fluorescent labeling of bacteria, and concentration of the bacteria on a membrane surface for enumeration by solid-phase cytometry. The method offers a universal means of detection of live, nondividing, or dead gram-neg. and gram-pos. bacteria in complex cellular blood products. The sensitivity is higher than those of the culture-based methods available at present, with a detection limit of 10-102 CFU/mL, dependent upon the bacterial strain.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Apr 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:302336 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:422057
TITLE: Pyrogen transfer across high- and low-flux hemodialysis membranes

AUTHOR(S): Weber, Viktoria; Linsberger, Ingrid; Rossmanith, Eva; Weber, Christoph; Falkenhagen, Dieter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Center for Biomedical Technology, Danube University Krems, Krems, Austria
SOURCE: Artificial Organs (2004), 28(2), 210-217
CODEN: ARORD7; ISSN: 0160-564X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The extent to which bacterial products from contaminated dialyzate enter a patient's blood depends upon the type and permeability of the hemodialysis membrane in use. This study was performed to assess the transfer of pyrogenic substances across both high- and low-flux membranes (DIAPES, Fresenius Polysulfone, Helixone, Polyamide S). All expts. were carried out in the saline-saline model. The dialyzate pool was contaminated either with purified lipopolysaccharide (LPS) (250 and 500 EU/mL) or with sterile bacterial culture filtrates (20 EU/mL), and in vitro dialysis was performed under diffusive and convective conditions. A significant transfer of endotoxin was observed for both low- and high-flux DIAPES challenged with either LPS or with bacterial culture filtrates. Under identical conditions, no transfer of endotoxins was detectable across Fresenius Polysulfone and Helixone upon challenge with purified LPS. With bacterial culture filtrates, endotoxin concns. for Polyamide S and Fresenius Polysulfone were about 10% and 1%, resp., of those measured for DIAPES, whereas no transfer of endotoxin was detectable for Helixone. Using an alternative assay (induction of interleukin-1 receptor antagonist, IL-1Ra, in whole blood), only the DIAPES membrane showed the passage of cytokine-inducing substances. Thus, when saline is present in both the blood and dialyzate compartments (i.e., the situation during predialysis priming procedures), dialysis membranes differ profoundly with respect to their permeability to endotoxins.

REFERENCE COUNT: 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Jan 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:19796 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:90331
TITLE: Microorganism detection by membrane filtration, DNA extraction, and PCR
INVENTOR(S): Yamamoto, Naotaka; Yamanaka, Masashige; Sugie, Yukiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Menicon Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 31 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004000200	A	20040108	JP 2003-114435	20030418
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-117382 A	20020419

AB The present invention concerns methods for detecting the presence of a micro-organism in a fluid, and gaseous samples, comprising the use of membrane filters to filter the fluid and capture the micro-organisms on the membrane. The method comprises the steps of (1) filtering the fluid making use of the membrane filters, The (2) soaking the membrane filters in the liquid culture

medium and culturing the microbe which is captured on the said membrane filters, (3) concentrating the culture, (4) extracting DNA of the microbe from the concentrated culture, (5) performing PCR with extracted DNA as a template, and (6) detecting the PCR product obtained. Fungi or bacteria can be detected. Agarose gel electrophoresis or hybridization assay is used to detect the PCR product. PCR primers are provided. The method is useful in detecting microorganism contamination in tissue, tissue equivalent material such as cultured skin or cultured cornea, organ, or blood. Candida albicans, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Saccharomyces cerevisiae, Aspergillus fumigatus, Bacillus subtilis were detected.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Jul 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:536167 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:184535
TITLE: Chemical analysis of World Trade Center fine particulate matter for use in toxicologic assessment
AUTHOR(S): McGee, John K.; Chen, Lung Chi; Cohen, Mitchell D.; Chee, Glen R.; Prophete, Colette M.; Haykal-Coates, Najwa; Wasson, Shirley J.; Conner, Teri L.; Costa, Daniel L.; Gavett, Stephen H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: National Health and Environmental Effects Research Laboratory, Office of Research and Development, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, USA
SOURCE: Environmental Health Perspectives (2003), 111(7), 972-980
CODEN: EVHPAZ; ISSN: 0091-6765
PUBLISHER: U. S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Services
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The catastrophic destruction of the World Trade Center (WTC) on Sept. 11, 2001, caused the release of high concns. of airborne pollutants to the local environment. To assess the toxicity of fine particulate matter (particulate matter with a mass median aerodynamic diameter <2.5 μm [PM2.5]), which may adversely affect the health of area workers and residents, fallen dust was collected on Sept. 12 and 13, 2001, from sites within 1/2 mi of ground zero. WTC dust samples were sieved, aerosolized, and size-separated; the PM2.5 fraction was isolated on filters. Physicochem. properties of PM2.5 from these samples were determined and compared with PM2.5 fractions from 3 reference materials ranging in toxicity from relatively inert to acutely toxic (Mt. St. Helens PM; Washington, DC, ambient air PM; and residual oil fly ash). X-ray diffraction of very coarse sieved WTC PM (<53 μm) identified CaSO4 (gypsum) and CaCO3 (calcite) as major components. SEM confirmed that Ca-S and Ca-C particles were also present in the WTC PM2.5 fraction. X-ray fluorescence, neutron activation, and inductively coupled plasma spectrometry analyses of WTC PM2.5 showed high Ca (range, 22-33%) and S (37-43% as SO42-) concns. and much lower concns. of transition metals and other elements. Aqueous exts. of WTC PM2.5 were basic (pH range, 8.9-10.0) and had no evidence of significant bacterial contamination. C concns. were relatively low, suggesting combustion-derived particles did not form a significant fraction of samples recovered in the immediate aftermath of the WTC destruction. Since gypsum and calcite are known to irritate the mucus membranes of the eyes and respiratory tract, inhalation of high doses of WTC PM2.5 could potentially cause toxic respiratory effects.

REFERENCE COUNT: 37 THERE ARE 37 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE

RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 30 Jan 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:74417 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Automated epifluorescence microscopy for detection of bacterial contamination in platelets
INVENTOR(S): Seaver, Mark; Crookston, James C.; Wagner, Stephen J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The United States of America as Represented by the Secretary of the Navy, USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003022270	A1	20030130	US 2001-916272	20010730
US 6803208	B2	20041012		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-916272	20010730

AB A method for determining the presence of bacteria in a platelet or red blood cell containing sample is disclosed. The method of the present invention includes the steps of: lysing a substantial portion of the platelets or red blood cells; staining the bacteria using a membrane permeable nucleic acid stain; filtering the sample using a membrane filter with a suitable pore size so that a material containing the stained bacteria is retained on the membrane filter; and analyzing the material retained on the membrane filter using epifluorescence microscopy and/or digital image acquisition and analysis to determine the presence of bacteria in the sample. The method of the present invention allows the detection of bacterial contamination in platelets or red blood cells at clinically significant levels in a relatively short period of time.
REFERENCE COUNT: 18 THERE ARE 18 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851420 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:355035
TITLE: Novel method for the isolation of Helicobacter pylori from highly contaminated specimens
INVENTOR(S): Song, Qunsheng; Zirnstein, Gerald W.; Gold, Benjamin D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): United States Dept. of Health and Human Services, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 41 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 2001088183 A2 20011122 WO 2001-US40756 20010516
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
AU 2001059869 A5 20011126 AU 2001-59869 20010516
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-205320P P 20000518
WO 2001-US40756 W 20010516

AB Methods and kits are disclosed for isolating urease-pos. bacteria by exposing a sample for 1 to 60 min to a media containing urea along with simultaneous or subsequent exposure to pH below 3.0. In one embodiment, the bacteria is H. pylori and the acidic conditions are provided by addition of HCl. These methods and kits are especially useful for isolating or detecting H. pylori in samples, such as saliva samples, contaminated by other microorganisms.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 07 Dec 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:856451 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:111906
TITLE: Membranes for endotoxin removal from dialysate: Considerations on feasibility of commercial ceramic membranes
AUTHOR(S): Bender, Heiko; Pflanzel, Anne; Saunders, Nicola; Czermak, Peter; Catapano, Gerardo; Vienken, Joerg
CORPORATE SOURCE: Biotechnologie Gesellschaft Mittelhessen mbH, University of Applied Sciences Giessen, Giessen, D - 35390, Germany
SOURCE: Artificial Organs (2000), 24(10), 826-829
CODEN: ARORD7; ISSN: 0160-564X
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science, Inc.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB As the quality of water in dialysis fluid varies considerably, dialyzate is often contaminated by large amts. of bacteria and endotoxins. Membrane properties and operating pressure are acknowledged to give high-flux dialysis with bicarbonate the bacteriol. potential to favor passage of endotoxin fragments from the dialyzate into the blood stream. Therefore, a sterile dialyzate will have to become a standard Ultrafiltration across hydrophobic synthetic membranes was shown to remove endotoxins (and their fragments) from dialysis water by the combined effect of filtration and adsorption. However, each module can be used for a limited time only. Ceramic membranes may represent an alternative to polymeric membranes for endotoxin removal. In this article, we tested the capacity of different com. ceramic membranes with nominal mol. weight cut-off down to 1,000 to retain endotoxins from Pseudomonas aeruginosa. The membranes did not generally produce dialyzates meeting the Association for the Advancement of Medical Instrumentation stds. When using aluminum-containing membranes, we detected aluminum leaking into the dialyzate that could possibly be transported into the blood stream.

REFERENCE COUNT: 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 11 Aug 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:549614 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:76354
TITLE: Pyrogen retention by the Asahi APS-650 polysulfone dialyzer during in vitro dialysis with whole human donor blood
AUTHOR(S): Linnenweber, Silvia; Lonnemann, Gerhard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Division of Nephrology, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Hannover, Germany
SOURCE: ASAIO Journal (2000), 46(4), 444-447
CODEN: AJOUET; ISSN: 1058-2916
PUBLISHER: Lippincott Williams & Wilkins
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The purpose of this study was to test the pyrogen permeability of the new Asahi polysulfone APS 650 (APS) dialyzer membrane with a high permeability for middle mols. (up to 40 kDa) in comparison with the high-flux Fresenius polysulfone F60S (F60S) membrane. Dialyzers were tested in parallel in vitro dialysis expts. with whole human donor blood in the blood compartment and contaminated bicarbonate dialyzate in the dialyzate compartment. Dialyzate was contaminated by a filtrate (0.45 μm) of a Pseudomonas aeruginosa culture in bicarbonate dialyzate. The production of interleukin-1β (IL-1β) and tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα) in whole blood samples taken from the in vitro dialysis system was used to detect the passage of cytokine inducing bacterial substances derived from P. aeruginosa across the two high-flux polysulfone membranes. Compared with a sterile control period at the beginning of each experiment (n = 5), the TNFα inducing activity in the dialyzate increased from (mean ± SEM) 42 ± 12 pg/mL to 1,288 ± 356 pg/mL with F60S dialyzers and from 37 ± 10 pg/mL to 928 ± 249 pg/mL with APS dialyzers 30 min after the dialyzate was contaminated. The IL-1β inducing activity in the dialyzate increased similarly. In the presence of this significant contamination in the dialyzate, whole blood circulating in the blood compartments for 60 min was not stimulated to produce increased amts. of TNFα or IL-1β with neither of the two tested membranes. We conclude that F60S and APS membranes are equal in their ability to prevent the passage of cytokine inducing bacterial substances from highly contaminated dialyzate into the patients' blood during hemodialysis.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 08 Mar 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:143222 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:293112
TITLE: Purification of urease from water melon seeds for clinical diagnostic kits
AUTHOR(S): Mohamed, Tarek M.; Mohamed, Magda A.; Mohamed, Saleh A.; Fahmy, Afaf S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology, National Research Centre, Cairo, Egypt
SOURCE: Bioresource Technology (1998), Volume Date 1999, 68(3), 215-223
CODEN: BIRTEB; ISSN: 0960-8524
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Urease, in liquid and powder forms, with a purity meeting the requirements of diagnostic use, were partially purified from water melon Citrullus vulgaris cv. 'Giza 1' seeds through a simple reproducible method consisting of delipidation, extraction, batch adsorption on TEAE-cellulose, filtration through Non Binding Protein Filter and lyophilization. The electrophoretic behavior of the final preparation showed a single band for urease activity which coincided with the major protein band. To stabilize the solution form, 1 mM EDTA and 10% glycerol were routinely added to the enzyme solution during purification steps. To avoid contamination with microorganisms and maintain enzyme stability, 0.1% sodium azide and 0.01 mM dithiothreitol were added to the filtered enzyme, resp. Urease in a powder form was prepared in absence of glycerol and lyophilized in presence of 2% dextran. The final preparation had a transparent appearance with free ammonia content less than 0.01 μg unit-1 and was stable for 14 mo at 4°. Both liquid and powder ureases exhibited a distinct pH optimum at pH 8.0. Heat stability studies indicated that at pH 7.5 no loss of enzyme activities were recorded up to 40° for 30 min. The laboratory-prepared urea kits gave comparable activity to that of a com. available bioMerieux urea kit for determining blood urea nitrogen (BUN).

REFERENCE COUNT: 40 THERE ARE 40 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 26 Aug 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:539506 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:301232
TITLE: Monocyte activation and humoral immune response to endotoxins in patients receiving online hemodiafiltration therapy
AUTHOR(S): Weber, C.; Stummvoll, H. K.; Passon, S.; Falkenhagen, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Biomedical Technology, Danube University Krems, Krems, Austria
SOURCE: International Journal of Artificial Organs (1998), 21(6), 335-340
CODEN: IJAODS; ISSN: 0391-3988
PUBLISHER: Wichtig Editore
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB With the online preparation of substitution fluid, an easy-to-operate and cost-effective alternative to conventional hemodiafiltration (HDF) has been realized. The continuous filtration of dialysis fluid, furthermore, allows high vols. of exchange. Microbial contamination and subsequently endotoxins, however, may be present in dialysis fluid, and thus the microbiol. safety has become a pivotal issue. In this clin. study we evaluated the safety of the Fresenius Medical Care online HDF system which is based on a two-stage filtration of dialysis fluid with upstream DIASAFE and downstream online HDF filter. During the three-month study period we failed to detect germs or endotoxins in the substitution fluid. Augmented plasma interleukin-1β (IL-1β) and tumor necrosis factor α (TNFα) concns. were found neither during the intradialytic period nor when pre-session values at study begin and study end were compared. In addition, changes in the anti-endotoxin core antibody levels and soluble CD14 (sCD14) concentration, or pyrogenic episodes were not observed Online HDF with DIASAFE and online HDF filter thus represents a safe treatment modality by effectively depleting dialysis fluid of cytokine-inducing substances.

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Jul 1998
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:455436 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 129:92561
TITLE: Feces test kit
INVENTOR(S): Okamoto, Takahide; Nakura, Katsushi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nissho Corp., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 5 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 10185912	A	19980714	JP 1996-343521	19961224
JP 3275294	B2	20020415		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1996-343521	19961224

AB The kit comprises (1) a feces-sampling stick, (2) a sample container filled with a feces-dissolving buffer solution to which the stick is insertable, and (3) a judgement container having a filter paper for chromatog. detection therein and a needle to break a thin film sealing an output port of (2). The kit prevents sample handlers from being contaminated with virus and bacteria.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 31 May 1996
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:316414 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 125:52904
TITLE: Determination of antibiotic susceptibility of bacteria in blood using bioluminescence
AUTHOR(S): Froundjian, V. G.; Brovko, L. Yu; Ugarova, N. N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chemistry Faculty, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Moscow, 000958, Russia
SOURCE: Bioluminescence and Chemiluminescence: Fundamentals and Applied Aspects, Proceedings of the International Symposium on Bioluminescence and Chemiluminescence, 8th, Cambridge, UK, Sept. 5-8, 1994 (1994), 431-433. Editor(s): Campbell, Andrew Keith; Kricka, Larry J.; Stanley, Philip E. Wiley: Chichester, UK.
CODEN: 62UZAR
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB In this study different techniques of pretreatment of rat blood with initial bacteria contamination of .apprx.104 CFU/mL were examined, and a simple method was proposed which allows the determination of antibiotic therapy efficiency after a 5-h incubation. The techniques examined were: dilution of blood with nutrition media followed by incubation, selective destruction of blood cells by Triton X-100 and decomposition of somatic ATP released by m-NaIO4; destruction of somatic cells by Triton X-100 and removal of the ATP released by filtration through a membrane filter, and hemolysis of blood followed by incubation in nutrition media. The relative suppression of bacterial growth upon the action of an antibiotic was 33.9% and 37.6% after a 3-h incubation and 69.2% and 95% after a 5-h incubation with 1 and 5 doses of ampicillin, resp.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 Mar 1996
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:166974 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:270467
TITLE: Retention of cytokine-inducing substances inside high-flux dialyzers
AUTHOR(S): Lufft, Volkmar; Mahiout, Arezki; Shaldon, Stanley; Koch, Karl M.; Schindler, Ralf
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Nephrology, Medizinische Hochschule, Hannover, Germany
SOURCE: Blood Purification (1996), 14(1), 26-34
CODEN: BLPUDO; ISSN: 0253-5068
PUBLISHER: Karger
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Reprocessing of dialyzers is often performed with nonsterile solns. possibly contaminated with bacterial-derived cytokine-inducing substances. We investigated the retention of cytokine-inducing substances inside the dialyzer during reprocessing in a closed loop in vitro hemodialysis system using a polyamide high flux membrane. After the first in vitro circulation of human whole blood, rinse of the blood compartment (BC) and reverse ultrafiltration (RUF) was performed with either cytokine-inducing substance-free saline or saline contaminated with filtrates from Pseudomonas cultures (6 ng/mL LAL-reactive material); subsequently, dialyzers were stored in 2% formaldehyde. Dialyzers were rinsed with approx. 15 L pyrogen-free saline before the second circulation using blood from the same donor; the effluates were free of cytokine-inducing substances and formaldehyde. Before and after the blood circulations, peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC) were separated and total production of IL-1α and IL-1β was determined after overnight incubation. In noncirculated PBMC as well as in PBMC separated after whole blood circulation with pyrogen-free processed dialyzers, production of IL-1β was not detectable. After contaminated rinse of the BC, production of IL-1β could be observed (1,600 pg/mL, mean). When pyrogen-free RUF was performed after contaminated BC rinse, IL-1β production averaged 163 pg/mL when using reused dialyzers, but 1820 pg/mL when using new dialyzers. After reuse with pyrogen-free BC-rinse and contaminated RUF no IL-1β synthesis was observed; however, when pyrogen-free BC-rinse and contaminated RUF was applied to new dialyzers, IL-1β synthesis averaged 1620 pg/mL. We conclude that cytokine-inducing substances are retained inside the dialyzer, probably by adsorption to the membrane as well as to the protein layer covering the membrane and are still biol. active after sterilization. Cytokine-inducing substances adsorbed to the protein layer can be partially removed by RUF. Finally, the protein layer on the membrane appears to reduce the convective transfer of cytokine-inducing substances from the dialyzate into the blood compartment.

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 May 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:532448 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:288561
TITLE: Cytokine generation in stored, white cell-reduced, and bacterially contaminated units of red cells
AUTHOR(S): Stack, G.; Baril, L.; Napychank, P.; Snyder, E. L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department Laboratory Medicine, Yale University School Medicine, New Haven, CT, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Malden, MA, United States) (1995), 35(3), 199-203
CODEN: TRANAT; ISSN: 0041-1132

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Proinflammatory cytokines were measured in the supernatant portion of stored, bacterially contaminated, and/or white cell (WBC)-reduced units of red cells (RBCs). Previous studies from this laboratory and others have shown that cytokines are generated in platelet concs. during storage. This earlier work has been expanded to the study of stored RBCs. Units of AS-1 RBCs (n = 10 non-WBC-reduced; n = 10 WBC-reduced) were obtained from a regional blood center, and each was split on Day 3 of storage into three equal portions by sterile techniques. One portion was kept sterile (control), and the other two were inoculated with Yersinia enterocolitica and Staphylococcus aureus, resp., at 1 to 3 colony-forming units per mL. The RBCs were stored at 1 to 6°C for 42 days. Sequential samples were taken during storage and assayed for interleukin 8 (IL-8), interleukin 1β (IL-1β), interleukin 6, WBC count, and bacteria count. For the WBC-reduced group (n = 10), WBC removal was done by filtration on Day 3 of storage, before bacterial inoculation. IL-8 was detected in the supernatant portion of all 42-day-old, non-WBC-reduced (mean WBCs = 4760/μL) units of AS-1 RBCs at levels ranging from 63 to 1610 pg per mL. By contrast, at 2 to 3 days of storage, lower levels of IL-8 (range, 0-280 pg/mL) were detected in the same units. IL-8 levels increased progressively during storage in most (7/10) units. The highest mean levels of IL-8 were reached by outdate at Day 42. Y. enterocolitica-contaminated units had statistically higher levels of IL-8, with a range of 170 to 2100 pg per mL, by 42 days of storage. S. aureus grew poorly in stored units of RBCs and failed to further stimulate cytokine production No WBC-reduced unit (mean WBCs = 0.5 ± 0.6/μL), even when contaminated with bacteria, had more than 260 pg per mL of IL-8. Although IL-1β was not detected in any unit of RBCs at 3 days of storage, it increased to low levels (5-13 pg/mL) in all units tested at 42 days. Interleukin 6 was not detected in any unit at any storage time. IL-8 and IL-1β accumulated in the supernatants of stored RBCs despite cold storage conditions. IL-8 reached levels > 1000 pg per mL in the supernatants of some RBC units. IL-1β increased to significant but low levels (<13 pg/mL). WBC filtration early in storage prevented the accumulation of IL-8. The physiol. significance to transfusion recipients of IL-8 in RBC supernatants is currently unknown and deserves further investigation.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 16 Oct 1993
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1993:555420 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 119:155420
TITLE: The use of a chemiluminescence-linked universal bacterial ribosomal RNA gene probe and blood gas analysis for the rapid detection of bacterial contamination in white cell-reduced and nonreduced platelets
AUTHOR(S): Brecher, M. E.; Boothe, G.; Kerr, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Transfus. Med. Serv., Univ. North Carolina Hosp., Chapel Hill, NC, USA
SOURCE: Transfusion (Malden, MA, United States) (1993), 33(6), 450-7
CODEN: TRANAT; ISSN: 0041-1132
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Because of the rising incidence of bacterial growth and septic platelet transfusions in aging units, platelet storage is currently limited in the United States to 5 days. This approved shelf life of platelets might be altered if methods were devised to rapidly detect infected units and/or to

decrease the incidence of bacterially contaminiated platelets. An investigation was conducted on the effect of a prototype blood collection system with an in-line filter for the production of white cell-reduced platelet-rich plasma on the growth of bacteria in platelets prepared from whole blood that had been inoculated with Staphylococcus epidermidis. Addnl. studies were conducted with a chemiluminescence-linked rRNA gene probe and with blood gas anal. to identify possible methods for the rapid detection of bacterial contamination. All units were followed for 9 days of storage. The filtration of the platelet-rich plasma resulted in an approx. 2 log10 reduction in white cells with an average loss of 6.7 percent of platelets. Filtration did not appear to alter bacterial growth. In all platelet units that supported growth, pO2 dropped to negligible values and pCO2 rose relative to culture-neg. units. The changes were most sensitive and specific beyond 5 days of storage. The universal bacterial rRNA probe assay was able to detect S. epidermidis in concns. as low as 1 + 103 colony-forming units per mL in some cases and reliably detected in all units contaminated at a concentration of 1 + 104 colony-forming units per mL. The use of this probe for the testing of older (or all) platelet units (pooled, individual, or apheresis) could lead to a decrease in the incidence of septic platelet transfusion reactions and possibly to an increase in the acceptable storage period of platelets.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1974:423774 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 81:23774
TITLE: Surveillance procedure applied to serums
AUTHOR(S): Bonone, Charles W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Natl. Cancer Inst., Natl. Inst. Health, Bethesda, MD, USA
SOURCE: Tissue Cult.: Methods Appl. (1973), 677-82. Editor(s): Kruse, Paul F., Jr. Academic: New York, N. Y.
CODEN: 28BDAY
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference
LANGUAGE: English
AB One hundred and ten lots (20 l. or more) of special fetal bovine serum (FBS) and 125 lots from 8 com. suppliers (produced for tissue cultures) were tested. In the production of the special FBS, fetuses were processed within 30 min after the mother was killed. No sterile filtration step was performed. Removal of red and white cells was done before freezing, and a maximum of 5 hr was permitted from fetus arrival to freezing, and finally all steps were carried out at 0°. Cell growth supporting capacities, protein contents, Hb, lactic dehydrogenase activity, and lipid contents were determined on each group. In addition virus, bacteria, and fungi contamination was checked. Minimal and stringent specifications for chemical testing of FBS were established.

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1966:54010 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 64:54010
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 64:10137h,10138a-c
TITLE: The glycogen and meso-inositol concentrations in the muscle and liver in the elasmobranch Scylliorhinus stellaris
AUTHOR(S): Nixon, D. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Staz. Zool., Naples
SOURCE: Pubbl. Staz. Zool. Napoli (1965), 34(3), 515-20

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Portions of the pectoral muscle and liver were divided into 3 pieces for estns. of free and total inositol (I), and for glycogen (II). Blood obtained by cardiac puncture was transferred to tubes containing dry heparin. The free meso-I concentration in blood was obtained after deproteinization with 0.3N NaOH and 5% ZnSO4. The filtrate was placed in a tube in a boiling-water bath until it just boiled and then heat-sealed. This procedure was used to reduce loss of meso-I through contamination by microorganisms. The extraction of free meso-I was achieved by autoclaving a known weight of tissue with approx. 5 ml. H2O at 1 atmospheric for 20 min. The volume was adjusted to obtain adequate dilution and filtered into a tube which was also heat sealed. For total meso-I, the weighed tissue or known volume of blood was sealed in a tube with approx. 5 ml. of 50% HCl. Hydrolysis and neutralization were later carried out. The meso-I concns. of the samples were determined by microbiol. assay. II occurred in the muscle and liver at 24-600 and 68-2060 mg./100 g. wet tissue, resp.; free meso-I was found in muscle and liver at 1.0-2.4 and 4.3-22.5 mg./100 g. resp., and was therefore less variable than II concentration in these 2 tissues. Blood glucose concns. ranged from 30 to 56 mg./100 ml. The free meso-I concentration in the blood was highly variable (from 0.5-4.2 mg./ml.) and showed no relation with the amount of combined meso-I. No correlation was established between II and meso-I in the tissues examined 21 references.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1963:477526 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 59:77526
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 59:14485f-h,14486a
TITLE: Levan as a blood volume expander: Relation of polymer size and behavior in the organism
AUTHOR(S): Schechter, Israel; Hestrin, Shlomo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hebrew Univ., Jerusalem
SOURCE: Journal of Laboratory and Clinical Medicine (1963), 61(6), 962-78
CODEN: JLCMAK; ISSN: 0022-2143
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Use of levulan as an expander was evaluated. Native levan, which served as a source material, is a branched polymer of anhydrofructose units with a mol. weight >107. The β-fructofuranosyl linkage is C2:6 in the main chain and C2:1 at the branching point. The ratio of 2:6 to 2:1 linkage is 9. Levan was produced from sucrose by Aerobacter levanicum. Alkaline cetyltrimethylammonium bromide was used for the separation of native levan from the broth culture in order to destroy possible toxic activity attributed to a bacterial lipopolysaecharide contaminant in the polymer. Levulans were prepared by EtOH fractionation of a partial acid hydrolyzate of native levan. Simple and specific methods for determination of levulan in biol. specimens are described. Storage of levulan in the body, distribution in organs, persistence in the circulation, urinary excretion, effect on blood constituents, and toxicity in relation to the size of levulan (mol. weight range of polymers tested was 6700 to 107) were investigated. Infusion of levulan of appropriate mol. weight promptly and completely restored blood volume to rabbits suffering from acute blood loss. In addition, such a preparation was not toxic, did not show harmful effect on erythrocytes and plasma proteins, and was completely eliminated from the body. Urinary excretion of fructosan during the first day after injection seemed to be a process of fractionation of a polydisperse polymer, i.e., small tools, passed

through the glomerular membrane whereas large mols. were retained in the circulation. Though the maximum size of fructosan which could readily filter through the kidneys was not determined, its mol. weight was probably <75,000. Thus, the fate of intravenously injected levulan is determined by its mol. size. Small molecules of mol. weight <75,000 are readily excreted whereas polymers of larger mol. sizes are taken up by the reticuloendothelial cells. Mols. which are too large for urinary excretion but still too small for rapid uptake by these cells tend to persist in the circulation. However, probably all levulans disappear from the body in 30-50 days. Levulan of mol. weight 320,000 was not antigenic in man. It is concluded that a relatively homogeneous levulan fraction of approx. mol. weight of 75,000 can be used as an efficient blood volume expander. However, clin. trials in man should dot. whether levulan induces kidney damage. The fact that such a levulan is easily and specifically assayed, is completely eliminated from the organism, and is devoid of toxic, antigenic, and other unfavorable effects on blood constituents points to its possible advantages over other expanders which are in current use.

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1958:106172 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 52:106172
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 52:18812d-i,18813a
TITLE: Some surface components of Hemophilus pertussis (Bordetella pertussis): immunizing antigen, histamine-sensitizing factor, and agglutinogen
AUTHOR(S): Maitland, H. B.; Guerault, A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ. Manchester, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Pathology and Bacteriology (1958), 76, 257-74
CODEN: JPBAA7; ISSN: 0368-3494
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable
AB Saline washings of B. pertussis protected mice against intracerebral challenge and contained histamine-sensitizing-factor (HSF) and agglutinogen. Washed bacteria still protected mice and retained HSF; hence washing did not remove all of the substances responsible for these effects. By treating the bacteria with a mixture of thiourea, urea, and formamide (TUF) an extract was obtained which, like saline washings, contained mouse-protective antigen, HSF, and agglutinogen. Extraction with TUF removed more material than washing with saline. The extracted bacteria had no detectable HSF, but they protected mice against intracerebral challenge and were agglutinogenic. The mouse-protective antibody was probably reduced in amount, as rabbit anti-serum made against extracted bacteria was poor in mouse-protective antibody. The extract, on the other hand, had a high mouse-protective value. Rabbit antiserums to bacterial suspensions, washings, and extract passively protected mice against both intracerebral and intratracheal challenge, and contained anti-HSF and agglutinin. The rabbit antiserum to extracted bacteria (residue) had no anti-HSF, a low value passively protecting mice, and a moderate agglutinin titer. When B. pertussis was grown on bare Bordet-Gengou (BG) medium HSF and, to some extent, mouse protective antigen diffused into the medium. Conversely, antigens derived from the medium were found in bacterial suspensions made from the cultures. By growing B. pertussis on cellophane applied to the surface of BG medium it was found, in comparison with cultures on the bare medium, that: (1) more HSF was present in the bacteria; (2) there was no appreciable increase in the mouse-protective potency of the bacteria; (3) bacterial suspensions and washings were much less contaminated with antigens from the medium; (4) growth on cellophane was less profuse than on bare medium. Preliminary expts. indicated that a Seitz filter adsorbed considerable amts.

of HSF and mouse-protective antigen, but sintered glass and gradocol filters were much less active. Dialysis or freeze-drying of washings and washed bacteria, and preparation of these materials at 50° did not appreciably affect their content of HSF or capacity to protect mice against intracerebral challenge. Human serums from persons hyper-immunized by repeated injections of com. pertussis vaccines contained anti-HSF and agglutinins, and passively protected mice against intracerebral challenge. Substances giving an ultraviolet absorption spectrum which corresponded with nucleic acids or purine-pyrimidine constituents were present in washings. These substances could be removed by dialysis. The dialyzed washings had an absorption spectrum similar to that of proteins and retained their HSF and mouse-protective properties. Hydrolysis of dialyzed washings and extract yielded most of the amino acids found in the majority of proteins, and estns. of the total N indicated the presence of a substantial amount of protein. Glucosamine and small amts. of glucose and galactose were also present. The chemical findings are consistent with the presence in the washings and extract of a protein-lipide- carbohydrate complex.

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 25 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Apr 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1950:28451 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 44:28451
ORIGINAL REFERENCE NO.: 44:5543d-i,5544a-d
TITLE: Preparation of protein hydrolyzates
AUTHOR(S): Dyson, G. M.; Bavin, E. M.
SOURCE: Chemistry & Industry (London, United Kingdom) (1950) 215-17
CODEN: CHINAG; ISSN: 0009-3068
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Unavailable

AB The choice of a protein for use as a substrate in the preparation of protein hydrolyzates is largely governed by (1) the presence of a suitable distribution of essential amino acids, and (2) the reasonable availability of the material in a form suitable for making hydrolyzates. The first factor is of primary importance if biochem. waste is to be avoided. Apparently, the amino acid distribution of animal proteins (casein or whole-milk protein, beef protein, whale meat, and blood) alone is comparable with the distribution desirable for the formation of human protein. The chemical decomposition ensuing on acid or alkaline hydrolysis (particularly the loss of tryptophan) makes these methods unsuitable, and it was resolved to adhere to the enzymic method. Problems presented during large-scale production of enzymic casein hydrolyzates were (1) to eliminate pyrogens, (2) to prevent the formation of pressor or depressor substances, (3) to obtain a sufficient conversion of protein to amino acids and simple peptides, and (4) to prevent tyrosine deposition. A satisfactory method of production was an aseptic digestion. The application of this process to an aqueous suspension of casein in enzyme offered difficulties, but a suitable technique was devised consisting of three stages of increasingly rigorous filtration. The sterile filtrate was collected in large sterile flasks and allowed to digest, samples were withdrawn aseptically and tested at daily intervals for amino acid content. This technique prevented formation of vasopressors and depressors, and reduced pyrogen content. In early expts. dried casein and trypsin or papain were used as starting materials, but later it was found that acid-precipitated casein from milk powder as a starter reduced pyrogen content of the final product and yielded a more easily filtered medium. Since the trypsin and papain were pyrogenic, a watery extract of pancreas gland, obtained in a fresh state was used which proved satisfactory. Fresh gland resulted in a decrease of pyrogen and a more rapid hydrolysis of protein. Pig pancreas was used as a source of enzyme which was frozen hard immediately after removal from the carcass. It

was preserved by immersion in liquid air; adhering fat was removed, and rapidly minced into water where it was vigorously stirred for several hrs., allow to stand overnight in the cold. Freshly precipitated casein was made into a suspension with dilute KOH at pH 9.0. The pancreas extract, after straining, was added in the proportion (by weight) of one part of fresh fat-free pancreas to one part of casein (calculated on dry weight) to give a pH 8.0. This was thoroughly mixed and the mixture filtered. The first filter was a 40 cm. Carlson type fitted with Ford F.C.B. pads which acted as a clarifier; the filtrate was fed to another 40 cm. Carlson filter fitted with G.S. pads to give a clear filtrate pumped directly to sterile 20 cm. filters fitted with S.B. pads. The filtrate from the latter was sterile and slightly opalescent, and was collected in sterile 50-l. flasks properly fitted and allowed to digest in hot air at 50°. After 5 days a sample was removed aseptically and the total N and free amino-acid N determined Sterility tests were carried out and any contaminated flasks were discarded. At about 60% degree of conversion the flasks are placed in a cooling bath for 48 hrs. to aid precipitation of tyrosine, and filtered. The filtrate was boiled to destroy the enzyme, passed through F.C.B. filter pads, adjusted to a fixed N content by dilution, and 5% pyrogen-free glucose was added. The hydrolyzate was filtered through sterile S.B. pads and sterile sintered-glass filters into sterile standard plasma bottles and heated for 1 hr. at 80° as an addnl. precaution. Before issue the product was subjected to chemical and biol. tests: (1) the degree of protein hydrolysis, (2) sterility, (3) pyrogenic activity on rabbits, (4) pressor or depressor substances (tested on anesthetized cat), and (5) anaphylactic tests on guinea pigs. Improvements now in progress include (1) the partial elimination of some of the tedious filtration processes by modifications which will allow a very rapid hydrolysis in a time too short to permit of serious bacterial contamination, and (2) the use of dialysis to sep. the hydrolyzate from the mixture of protein and enzyme. Thus, a program of exptl. work is begun with the aim of producing a protein hydrolyzate solution containing a stable emulsion of fat, which can be utilized by the body and hence greatly increase the calorific intake of the patient.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'WPIX' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'JAPIO' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'PASCAL' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE 'DISSABS' ENTERED AT 17:36:10 ON 03 APR 2007

L5 201 S L4
L6 37 S L5 AND (MARKER OR LABEL?)

L7 24 DUP REM L6 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L7 ANSWER 1 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-512156 [52] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-160189 [52]
TITLE: Immobilization composition for, e.g. screening a cell or subcellular preparation, comprises glycosaminoglycan immobilized on substrate via hydrogen bonding, in which the glycosaminoglycan is not hyaluronic acid
DERWENT CLASS: A13; A14; A96; B04; D13; D16; D22
INVENTOR: BERRY D A; KHADEMHOSSEINI A; LANGER R S; SASISEKHARAN R; SUH K Y; KWANAK-GU S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (MASI-C) MASSACHUSETTS INST TECHNOLOGY
COUNTRY COUNT: 110

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060154894	A1	20060713	(200652)*	EN	46[20]	
WO 2006083328	A2	20060810	(200654)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060154894	A1 Provisional	US 2004-610361P	20040915
US 20060154894	A1	US 2005-229488	20050915
WO 2006083328	A2	WO 2005-US32811	20050915

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2005-229488 20050915
US 2004-610361P 20040915
AN 2006-512156 [52] WPIX
AB US 20060154894 A1 UPAB: 20060814
NOVELTY - An immobilization composition comprising a glycosaminoglycan immobilized on a substrate via hydrogen bonding, is new. The glycosaminoglycan is not hyaluronic acid.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) food storage device comprising glycosaminoglycan(s)immobilized on a food storage device; (2) method of treating a subject comprising administering a medical device to the subject and administering to the subject the glycosaminoglycan(s) so that the glycosaminoglycans become immobilized on the medical device;
(3) method of screening a cell or subcellular preparation comprising contacting the above composition with a cell or subcellular preparation, and identifying a response; (4) method of determining a cellular response comprising contacting the above composition with a cell preparation, and measuring a marker for the cellular response; (5) method for promoting the adhesion of proteins or cells in a subject or in vitro comprising providing the composition to a subject, in which cells or proteins come in contact with the composition, and adhesion of proteins or cells is promoted; (6) method for inhibiting the adhesion of proteins or cells in a subject comprising contacting the composition with cells or proteins, and inhibiting adhesion of proteins or cells; (7) method for resisting the adhesion of proteins or cells in vitro comprising contacting a sample that contains cells or proteins with the composition, and inhibiting adhesion of proteins or cells; (8) method for promoting the proliferation of cells in a subject comprising contacting the composition with cells, and promoting the proliferation of cells; (9) method for inhibiting bacterial or viral adhesion in a subject comprising providing

the composition to a subject, contacting bacteria or viruses come with the composition, and inhibiting bacterial or viral adhesion;
(10) method for promoting bacterial or viral adhesion in vitro comprising contacting a sample that contains bacteria or viruses with the composition and promoting bacterial or viral adhesion; and (11) method for preventing food contamination or spoilage comprising contacting a food with the composition.
USE - The immobilization composition is used for treating a subject, for screening a cell or subcellular preparation, for determining a cellular response, for promoting the adhesion of proteins or cells in a subject or in vitro, for inhibiting the adhesion of proteins or cells in a subject, for resisting the adhesion of proteins or cells in vitro, for promoting the proliferation of cells in a subject, for inhibiting bacterial or viral adhesion in a subject, for promoting bacterial or viral adhesion in vitro, and for preventing food contamination or spoilage (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The immobilization composition provides biologically active surfaces suitable for eliciting and/or determining a cellular response, affecting biological processes, filtering fluids, screening, treatment and diagnosis. The biologically active surfaces are provided for preventing food contamination and/or spoilage. The immobilization of polysaccharides on substrates is stable for greater than or equal to4 (preferably greater than or equal to7) days.

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006-152987 [16] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2006-051562 [16]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2006-132132 [16]
TITLE: Detecting/enumerating target population in biological specimen, involves labeling target population in specimen obtained from subject, isolating labeled population, acquiring image of specimen having labeled population, analyzing image
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03; S05
INVENTOR: DROOG E; GOHEL D; GREVE J; TERSTAPPEN L W M M; TIBBE A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (DROO-I) DROOG E; (GOHE-I) GOHEL D; (GREV-I) GREVE J; (TERS-I) TERSTAPPEN L W M M; (TIBB-I) TIBBE A
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20060024756	A1	20060202	(200616)*	EN	40	[35]

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20060024756	A1	US 2004-903798	20040730

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-903798 20040730
AN 2006-152987 [16] WPIX
AB US 20060024756 A1 UPAB: 20060308
NOVELTY - Detecting and enumerating (M1) a target population within a biological specimen, involves obtaining the biological specimen from a subject, labeling the target population within the biological specimen, isolating the labeled target population, acquiring an image of the biological

specimen containing the labeled target population, and analyzing the image to detect and enumerate the labeled target population.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) an apparatus (I) for carrying out (M1), comprising an illumination unit, a unit for acquiring an image, a magnet arrangement capable of receiving a sample chamber containing the biological specimen, where the magnet arrangement further allows the sample chamber to be illuminated and imaged, a processor for performing one or more analytical algorithms on the image, and an output unit for displaying results;
(2) a kit for carrying out (M1), comprising magnetic particles, a non-specific fluorescent dye, sample chambers, and one or more suitable biological buffers;
(3) an portable apparatus for performing low-cost remote cell analysis, comprising an illumination unit, a unit for acquiring an image, the above described magnet arrangement, a processor for performing one or more analytical algorithms on the image, an output unit for displaying results, and a rechargeable battery; (4) an algorithm for image analysis of target entities, involves (a) acquiring a digital image, (b) performing a template matching step on one or more regions of the digital image, where the template matching converts the region of the digital image to a pattern, compares the pattern of one region of the digital image to a template of a known object, where the known object is selected to resemble the target entity, and counts the number of events where the region pattern is within a threshold of matching the known object template, (c) determining if neighbouring events are form the same target entity, and (d) reporting the number of target entities; and
(5) analyzing a blood sample from an HIV positive patient, involves introducing blood from the patient into a sample chamber, non-specifically labeling cells in the blood sample with a fluorescent cell dye, immunomagnetically labeling CD4+ leukocytes present in the blood sample, magnetically manipulating the immunomagnetically labeled CD4+ cells towards an observation surface of the sample chamber, acquiring an image of the blood sample, and analyzing the image to detect and enumerate the CD4+ cell population.
USE - (M1) is useful for detecting and enumerating a target population within a biological specimen, where the target population consists of cells such as CD4+ cells. (M1) is useful for analyzing a blood sample from an HIV positive patient (claimed). (M1) is useful in assessment of leukocyte subsets in different bodily fluids or of bacterial contamination in environmental samples, food products and bodily fluids. (M1) is useful in diagnosis of diverse, cellular, fungal and viral pathologies including but not limited to HIV and cancer. (M1) is useful in haematology, blood banking, rheumatology, in detecting biological warfare agent, and in clinical and environmental analysis.
ADVANTAGE - (M1) enables detection and enumeration of target population in a biological specimen. (M1) is carried out cheaply and simply using inexpensive compact cytometer system that provides a rugged, affordable and easy-to-use technique, which can be used in remote location.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a schematic representation of optical and elimination arrangements, including light emitting diodes and charge coupled device.

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006060172 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 16441598
TITLE: Evaluation of the enhanced bacterial detection system for screening of contaminated platelets.
AUTHOR: Fournier-Wirth Chantal; Deschaseaux Marie; Defer Christine; Godreuil Sylvain; Carriere Christian;

Bertrand Xavier; Tunez Virginie; Schneider Thierry; Coste Joliette; Morel Pascal
CORPORATE SOURCE: French Blood Establishment, Montpellier, Besancon, Lille, France.
SOURCE: Transfusion, (2006 Feb) Vol. 46, No. 2, pp. 220-4. Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200603
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Jan 2006
Last Updated on STN: 8 Mar 2006
Entered Medline: 7 Mar 2006

AB BACKGROUND: The Pall third-generation enhanced bacterial detection system (eBDS) was recently approved for detection of bacterial contamination in leukoreduced platelets (PLTs). The method is based on the measurement of the oxygen content as a marker for bacteria. eBDS incorporates major modifications including removal of the sample-set filter, modification of the culture medium, and incubation with agitation of the sample pouch. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Ten whole blood-derived random-donor PLT units collected on Day 1 after donation and 10 single-donor apheresis PLT units were spiked with low levels of bacteria in three different blood transfusion centers. Inoculation was performed at a final concentration of 5 to 50 colony-forming units per mL with reference strains of five organisms involved in severe transfusion-associated infections. PLT units were stored at 22 degrees C for 24 hours before sampling. Six sample sets were then sterile-connected to each unit and placed on a horizontal agitator at 35 degrees C for 18 or 24 hours of incubation. RESULTS: No false-positive results were obtained, indicating a 100 percent specificity of the assay. Of 126 spiked sample pouches tested, 61 of 63 (96.82%) and 63 of 63 (100%) were detected positive after 18 or 24 hours of incubation, respectively. In the two missed cases that failed to detect Bacillus cereus, the measured oxygen was slightly above the detection threshold but was markedly different from the negative samples. CONCLUSION: The eBDS method allows definitive testing of PLTs as soon as 42 hours after collection and offers an alternative culture method to the BacT/ALERT system.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-366615 [37] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-112845 [37]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2005-297118 [37]
TITLE: Detecting a bacterium, useful in wound management, comprises contacting a sample with a detectably labeled synthetic serpin reactive site loop domain peptide substrate
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: COLPAS G J; ELLIS-BUSBY D L; HAVARD J M; SANDERS M C; SEBASTIAN S; COLPAS G; ELLIS-BUSBY D; HAVARD J; SANDERS M
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ETHI-C) ETHICON INC; (EXPR-N) EXPRESSIVE CONSTRUCTS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005042770	A2	20050512	(200537)*	EN	62[12]	
EP 1692510	A2	20060823	(200655)	EN		

AU 2004286342 A1 20050512 (200681) EN

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005042770	A2	WO 2004-US36600	20041103
EP 1692510	A2	EP 2004-800662	20041103
EP 1692510	A2	WO 2004-US36600	20041103
AU 2004286342	A1	AU 2004-286342	20041103

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 1692510	A2	Based on	WO 2005042770	A
AU 2004286342	A1	Based on	WO 2005042770	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2004-578811P 20040609
US 2003-516692P 20031103

AN 2005-366615 [37] WPIX

AB WO 2005042770 A2 UPAB: 20051222
NOVELTY - Detecting the presence of absence of a bacterium comprises contacting a sample with a detectably labeled synthetic serpin reactive site loop (RSL) domain peptide substrate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting the presence of absence of a bacterium comprises contacting a sample with a detectably labeled synthetic serpin RSL domain peptide substrate under conditions that result in modification of the substrate by an enzyme produced by a bacterium, and detecting a modification or an absence of the modification of the substrate, the modification of the substrate indicating the presence of the bacterium in the sample and absence of the modification of the substrate indicating absence of the bacterium in the sample. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for a biosensor, for detecting the presence or absence of a bacterium in a sample, comprising a solid support and a detectably labeled synthetic serpin RSL domain peptide substrate, the substrate attached to the solid support, and an isolated peptide comprising a detectable label and an amino acid sequence selected from: Glu-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-Phe-Leu-Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Lys, Glu-Gly-Ala-Met-Phe-Leu-Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Met-Ser-Ile-Pro-Lys, Lys-Gly-Thr-Glu-Ala-Ala-Gly-Ala-Met-Phe-Leu-Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Met-Ser- Ile-Pro-Pro-Glu-Val-Lys, Gly-Ala-Met-Phe-Leu-Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Met-Ser- Ile-Pro-Pro-Glu, or Cys-Gly-Ala-Met-Phe-Leu-Glu-Ala-Ile-Pro-Met-Ser- Ile-Pro-Ala-Ala-Ala-His-His-His-His-His.
USE - The method, biosensor, and peptides are useful for detecting the presence of absence of a bacterium in a sample, in wound management and for monitoring the condition of a wound after hospital/clinic discharge.

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005-142904 [15] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2005-046540 [15]
TITLE: Detecting presence/absence of microorganisms in sample, by detecting degradation of detectably labeled cationic anti-microbial peptide that is degradable by enzyme produced by microorganism, when contacted with sample
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: COLPAS G J; ELLIS-BUSBY D; SANDERS M C; SEBASTIAN S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ETHI-C) ETHICON INC; (COLP-I) COLPAS G J; (ELLI-I) ELLIS-BUSBY D; (SAND-I) SANDERS M C; (SEBA-I)

SEBASTIAN S
COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2005012556	A2	20050210	(200515)*	EN	31[4]	
AU 2004260926	A1	20050210	(200562)	EN		
EP 1587950	A2	20051026	(200570)	EN		
US 20060240507	A1	20061026	(200671)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2005012556	A2	WO 2004-US2636	20040130
AU 2004260926	A1	AU 2004-260926	20040130
EP 1587950	A2	EP 2004-775750	20040130
EP 1587950	A2	WO 2004-US2636	20040130
US 20060240507	A1 Provisional	US 2003-444521P	20030131
US 20060240507	A1	WO 2004-US2636	20040130
US 20060240507	A1	US 2006-543523	20060420

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2004260926	A1 Based on	WO 2005012556 A
EP 1587950	A2 Based on	WO 2005012556 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-444521P 20030131
US 2006-543523 20060420

AN 2005-142904 [15] WPIX

AB WO 2005012556 A2 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Detecting (M1) presence or absence of one or more microorganisms in sample, involves contacting sample with detectably labeled cationic anti-microbial peptide, where peptide is degradable by enzyme produced and/or secreted by microorganism, and detecting degradation or absence of degradation of peptide, where degradation of peptide indicates presence of microorganism in sample.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting (M1) the presence or absence of one or more microorganisms in a sample, involves contacting the sample with a detectably labeled cationic anti-microbial peptide, where the peptide is degradable by an enzyme produced and/or secreted by the microorganism, under conditions that result in the degradation of the peptide by the enzyme, and detecting the degradation or the absence of the degradation of the peptide, where degradation of the peptide indicates the presence of the microorganism in the sample, and the absence of degradation of the substrate indicates the absence of the microorganism in the sample.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a biosensor (I) for detecting the presence or absence of a microorganism in a sample, comprising a solid support and a detectably labeled cationic anti-microbial peptide, which is attached to a solid support; and (2) a kit (II) for detecting wound infection, comprising (I), and one or more reagents for detecting the enzyme produced and/or secreted by a microorganism causing the infection.

USE - (M1) is useful for detecting the presence or absence of one or more microorganisms, in a sample including wound surface on a subject and biological fluid. The microorganism is bacteria, virus or fungus, where the

bacteria is chosen from Streptococcus pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterococcus faecalis and Proteus mirabilis. (I) or (II) is useful for detecting wound infection (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - (M1) enables detection of multiple microorganisms by the degradation of a single cationic anti-microbial peptide. (M1) provides specific and broad spectrum detection assays for the detection of microorganisms, e.g., pathogenic bacteria in a sample.

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-737727 [72] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-259555 [72]
TITLE: Detecting Escherichia coli in a sample, useful for detecting an infection, comprises contacting the sample with an enzyme produced and/or secreted by the bacteria
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: COLPAS G J; ELLIS-BUSBY D L; SANDERS M C; SEBASTIAN S; ELLIS-BUSBY D
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ETHI-C) ETHICON INC; (EXPR-N) EXPRESSIVE CONSTRUCTS INC; (COLP-I) COLPAS G J; (ELLI-I) ELLIS-BUSBY D; (SAND-I) SANDERS M C; (SEBA-I) SEBASTIAN S
COUNTRY COUNT: 107

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004087942	A2	20041014	(200472)*	EN	36[5]	
AU 2004225575	A1	20041014	(200562)	EN		
EP 1587948	A2	20051026	(200570)	EN		
US 20060257955	A1	20061116	(200677)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004087942	A2	WO 2004-US2594	20040130
AU 2004225575	A1	AU 2004-225575	20040130
EP 1587948	A2	EP 2004-749308	20040130
EP 1587948	A2	WO 2004-US2594	20040130
US 20060257955	A1	WO 2004-US2594	20040130
US 20060257955	A1	US 2006-543554	20060428

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2004225575	A1	Based on	WO 2004087942 A
EP 1587948	A2	Based on	WO 2004087942 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-444523P 20030131
AN 2004-737727 [72] WPIX
AB WO 2004087942 A2 UPAB: 20060122
NOVELTY - Detecting the presence or absence of Escherichia coli in a sample comprises contacting the sample with a detectably labeled substrate for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by E. coli.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting the presence or absence of E. coli in a sample comprises: (a) contacting the sample with a detectably labeled substrate for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by E. coli, under conditions

that result in modification of the substrate by the enzyme; and (b) detecting the modification or the absence of the modification of the substrate, where modification of the substrate indicates the presence of E. coli in the sample, and where the absence of modification of the substrate indicates the absence of E. coli in the sample. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for: (1) detecting the presence or absence of an infection in a subject;
(2) a biosensor, for detecting the presence or absence of E. coli in a sample, comprising a solid support and a detectably labeled substrate specific for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by the microorganism, the substrate attached to the solid support; and
(3) a kit, for detecting an infection, comprising a biosensor and one or more reagents for detecting the enzyme produced and/or secreted by E. coli causing the infection.
USE - The method and biosensor are useful for detecting the presence or absence of E. coli in a sample. The method and kit are useful for detecting the presence or absence of an infection, e.g. wound infection, in a subject.

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-460629 [43] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-171906 [43]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-364833 [43]
TITLE: Detecting the presence of a fungus in a sample, comprises contacting the sample with a detectably labeled substrate for at least one fungal compound produced by the fungus, resulting in substrate modification by the fungal compound
DERWENT CLASS: B04; C07; D16; P31; S03
INVENTOR: APPIAH B A; COLPAS G J; SANDERS M C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (EXPR-N) EXPRESSIVE CONSTRUCTS INC; (COLP-I) COLPAS G J
COUNTRY COUNT: 106

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2004047614	A2	20040610	(200443)*	EN	44[7]	
AU 2003291135	A1	20040618	(200471)	EN		
EP 1567661	A2	20050831	(200561)	EN		
AU 2003291135	A8	20051110	(200634)	EN		
US 20060292646	A1	20061228	(200702)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2004047614	A2	WO 2003-US37319	20031121
AU 2003291135	A1	AU 2003-291135	20031121
AU 2003291135	A8	AU 2003-291135	20031121
EP 1567661	A2	EP 2003-783727	20031121
EP 1567661	A2	WO 2003-US37319	20031121
US 20060292646	A1 Provisional	US 2002-429513P	20021126
US 20060292646	A1	WO 2003-US37319	20031121
US 20060292646	A1	US 2005-536220	20051020

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO

AU 2003291135	A1	Based on	WO 2004047614 A
EP 1567661	A2	Based on	WO 2004047614 A
AU 2003291135	A8	Based on	WO 2004047614 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-429513P 20021126
US 2005-536220 20051020

AN 2004-460629 [43] WPIX

AB WO 2004047614 A2 UPAB: 20060121

NOVELTY - Detecting the presence or absence of a fungus in a sample comprises contacting the sample with a substrate detectably labeled for at least one fungal compound produced by the fungus, under conditions resulting in the modification of the substrate by the fungal compound.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting the presence or absence of a fungus in a sample comprises: (a) contacting the sample with a substrate detectably labeled for at least one fungal compound produced by the fungus, under conditions resulting in the modification of the substrate by the fungal compound; and (b) detecting the modification or the absence of the modification of the substrate, where modification of the substrate indicates the presence of the fungus, and the absence of modification of the substrate indicates the absence of the fungus in the sample. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a biosensor for detecting the presence or absence of a fungus in a sample comprising a solid support and at least one detectably labeled substrate attached to the solid support and specific for at least one fungal compound produced by the fungus; and

(2) a kit for detecting a fungus, comprising the biosensor for detecting the presence or absence of the fungus in a sample, and one or more reagents for detecting the fungal compound produced by the fungus.

USE - The method is useful for detecting the presence or absence of a fungus in a sample, comprising: (a) contacting the sample with a substrate detectably labeled for at least one specific fungal compound produced by a fungus, under conditions resulting in the modification of the substrate by the specific fungal compound; and (b) detecting the modification or the absence of the modification of the substrate, where modification of the substrate indicates the presence of the fungus, and the absence of modification of the substrate indicates the absence of the fungus in the sample (claimed).

ADVANTAGE - The new method of detecting a fungus in a sample is simple, accurate, cost-effective, time saving and provides a reliable detection and/or identification of a fungus, including toxic molds, in a wide variety of samples.

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004-313882 [29] WPIX
CROSS REFERENCE: 2003-119554
DOC. NO. CPI: C2004-119201 [29]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2004-249914 [29]
TITLE: New unsymmetrical methane and polymethine dyes for the measurement and detection of biological compounds, e.g. bacteria, have one or two cyano groups in alpha carbon relative to nucleus of dye compounds
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; E24; S03
INVENTOR: THEODOROPULOS S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (THEO-I) THEODOROPULOS S
COUNTRY COUNT: 1

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC

US 20040047806	A1 20040311 (200429)*	EN	8[0]
US 7022858	B2 20060404 (200624)	EN	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20040047806	A1 Provisional	US 2000-216933P	20000708
US 20040047806	A1 CIP of	US 2001-899888	20010706
US 20040047806	A1	US 2003-658091	20030909

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
US 20040047806	A1 CIP of	US 6617458 B

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2003-658091 20030909
US 2000-216933P 20000708
US 2001-899888 20010706

AN 2004-313882 [29] WPIX
CR 2003-119554
AB US 20040047806 A1 UPAB: 20050528
NOVELTY - Unsymmetrical methane and polymethine dyes bearing one or two cyano groups in the alpha-carbon relative to the nucleus of the dye compounds, are new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Unsymmetrical methane and polymethine dyes of formula (9) are new.
R = 1-25C, alkyl, alkenyl, aralkyl, hydroxyalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, aryloxyalkyl, aminoalkyl, carboxyalkyl, or arylthioalkyl; Z = group containing non-metallic atoms necessary to complete heterocyclic or heteropolycyclic ring with the atoms to which it is attached and may contain oxygen, nitrogen, selenium, or sulfur, up to 25C, and can be substituted with lower alkyl, nitro, halo, carboxyl, sulfonic acid, amino or phosphoric groups; Y = group containing non-metallic atoms necessary to complete cyclic or polycyclic ring with the atoms to which it is attached and may contain nitrogen, oxygen, selenium, or sulfur and up to 25C and can be substituted with lower alkyl, nitro, halo, carboxylic, sulfonic, hydroxyl, primary amino or secondary amino groups; and Q = =CH-, =CH-CH=CH-, or =CH-CH=CH-CH=CH- groups.
USE - For the measurement and detection of biological compounds such as bacteria, viruses, enzymes, drugs, blood groups, hormones, environmental contaminants, nucleotides, chemically modified oligo- and polynucleotides, toxins, food, genes, or cells.
ADVANTAGE - The inventive unsymmetrical methane and polymethine dyes have physicochemical properties which can label cells and other biological substrates. They are readily coupled to compounds of clinical interest. They also exhibit distinct fluorescence excitation and emission spectra, corresponding to that of the specific class of chromophores.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004231909 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15131147
TITLE: Rapid screening method for detection of bacteria in platelet concentrates.
AUTHOR: Ribault S; Harper K; Grave L; Lafontaine C; Nannini P; Raimondo A; Faure I Besson
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hemosystem, 13006 Marseille, France.
SOURCE: Journal of clinical microbiology, (2004 May) Vol. 42,

No. 5, pp. 1903-8.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
(VALIDATION STUDIES)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200409
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 3 Sep 2004
Entered Medline: 2 Sep 2004

AB Public awareness has long focused on the risks of the transmission of viral agents through blood product transfusion. This risk, however, pales in comparison to the less publicized danger associated with the transfusion of blood products contaminated with bacteria, in particular, platelet concentrates. Up to 1,000 cases of clinical sepsis after the transfusion of platelet concentrates are reported annually in the United States. The condition is characterized by acute reaction symptoms and the rapid onset of septicemia and carries a 20 to 40% mortality rate. The urgent need for a method for the routine screening of platelet concentrates to improve patient safety has long been recognized. We describe the development of a rapid and highly sensitive method for screening for bacteria in platelet concentrates for transfusion. No culture period is required; and the entire procedure, from the time of sampling to the time that the final result is obtained, takes less than 90 min. The method involves three basic stages: the selective removal of platelets by filtration following activation with a monoclonal antibody, DNA-specific fluorescent labeling of bacteria, and concentration of the bacteria on a membrane surface for enumeration by solid-phase cytometry. The method offers a universal means of detection of live, nondividing, or dead gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria in complex cellular blood products. The sensitivity is higher than those of the culture-based methods available at present, with a detection limit of 10 to 10(2) CFU/ml, depending upon the bacterial strain.

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-689708 [65] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-189172 [65]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-551027 [65]
TITLE: Detecting and enumerating a target population within a biological specimen, useful for e.g. detecting bacterial contamination in samples, comprises labeling the target population with dyes or magnetic particles
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; T01
INVENTOR: DROOG E; GOHEL D; GREVE J; TERSTAPPEN L; TIBBE A
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (IMMU-N) IMMUNIVEST CORP
COUNTRY COUNT: 101

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003069421	A2	20030821	(200365)*	EN	71[36]	
AU 2003219759	A1	20030904	(200428)	EN		
EP 1474772	A2	20041110	(200473)	EN		
KR 2004105717	A	20041216	(200525)	KO		
JP 2005537781	W	20051215	(200582)	JA	51	

ZA 2004005833 A 20051130 (200628) EN 78

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003069421	A2	WO 2003-US4468	20030214
AU 2003219759	A1	AU 2003-219759	20030214
EP 1474772	A2	EP 2003-716032	20030214
JP 2005537781	W	JP 2003-568480	20030214
EP 1474772	A2	WO 2003-US4468	20030214
JP 2005537781	W	WO 2003-US4468	20030214
KR 2004105717	A	KR 2004-712594	20040813
ZA 2004005833	A	ZA 2004-5833	20040721

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003219759	A1	Based on	WO 2003069421 A
EP 1474772	A2	Based on	WO 2003069421 A
JP 2005537781	W	Based on	WO 2003069421 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-357170P 20020214
AN 2003-689708 [65] WPIX
AB WO 2003069421 A2 UPAB: 20060203
NOVELTY - Detecting and enumerating a target population within a biological specimen comprising obtaining the specimen from a subject, labeling the target population within the specimen, isolating the labeled target population, acquiring an image of the specimen containing the labeled target population, and analyzing the image to detect and enumerate the labeled target population, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for:
(1) an apparatus for detecting and enumerating a target population within a biological sample, comprising an illumination means; a means for acquiring an image; a magnet arrangement capable of receiving a sample chamber containing the biological specimen, the magnet arrangement further being capable of allowing the sample chamber to be illuminated and imaged; a processor for performing one or more analytical algorithms on the image; and an output means for displaying results; (2) a kit for performing the method cited above, comprising magnetic particles, a non-specific fluorescent dye, sample chambers, and one or more suitable biological buffers; (3) a portable apparatus for performing low-cost, remote cell analysis, comprising the parts of the apparatus cited in (1) and a rechargeable battery;
(4) an algorithm for image analysis of target entities, comprising acquiring a digital image; performing a template matching step on one or more regions of the digital image, the template matching comprising converting the region of the digital image to a pattern, comparing the pattern of one region of the digital image to a template of a known object that is selected to resemble the target entity, and counting the number of events where the region pattern is within a threshold of matching the known object template; determining if neighboring events are from the same identity; and reporting the number of target entities; and (5) analyzing a blood sample from an HIV positive patient, comprising introducing blood from the patient into a sample chamber, non-specifically labeling cells in the blood sample within a fluorescent cell dye, immunomagnetically labeling CD4+ leukocytes present in the blood sample, magnetically manipulating the immunomagnetically labeled CD4+ cells towards an observation surface of the sample chamber, acquiring an image of the blood sample, and analyzing the image to detect and enumerate the CD4+ cell population.

USE - The methods and apparatus are useful in cell enumeration in a low-cost cytometer. The enumeration of cells in fluids by flow cytometry may be used in assessment of leukocyte subsets in different bodily fluids or of bacterial contamination in environmental samples, food products and bodily fluids.

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-636762 [60] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-174142 [60]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2003-506494 [60]
TITLE: Detection of microorganism in sample e.g. wound and body fluid, by contacting sample with detectably labeled substrate for enzyme produced and/or secreted by microorganism, and detecting modification or absence of substrate
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; D22; P31; S03
INVENTOR: COLPAS G J; HAMILTON M A; LOWE A M; SANDERS M C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (COLP-I) COLPAS G J; (EXPR-N) EXPRESSIVE CONSTRUCTS INC; (HAMI-I) HAMILTON M A; (LOWE-I) LOWE A M; (SAND-I) SANDERS M C
COUNTRY COUNT: 101

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2003063693	A2	20030807	(200360)*	EN	84[18]	
AU 2003212897	A1	20030902	(200422)	EN		
US 20050142622	A1	20050630	(200543)	EN		
EP 1576181	A2	20050921	(200562)	EN		
JP 2005528887	W	20050929	(200568)	JA	41	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2003063693	A2	WO 2003-US3172	20030131
US 20050142622	A1 Provisional	US 2002-354001P	20020131
US 20050142622	A1 Provisional	US 2002-383847P	20020528
AU 2003212897	A1	AU 2003-212897	20030131
EP 1576181	A2	EP 2003-708940	20030131
JP 2005528887	W	JP 2003-563395	20030131
US 20050142622	A1	WO 2003-US3172	20030131
EP 1576181	A2	WO 2003-US3172	20030131
JP 2005528887	W	WO 2003-US3172	20030131
US 20050142622	A1	US 2005-502882	20050223

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2003212897	A1	Based on	WO 2003063693 A
EP 1576181	A2	Based on	WO 2003063693 A
JP 2005528887	W	Based on	WO 2003063693 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2002-383847P 20020528
US 2002-354001P 20020131
US 2005-502882 20050223
AN 2003-636762 [60] WPIX

AB WO 2003063693 A2 UPAB: 20060120
NOVELTY - A method for detecting the presence or absence of microorganism in a sample, involves contacting the sample with a detectably labeled substrate for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by microorganism, which results in modification of substrate by enzyme and detecting the modification or the absence of the modification of substrate.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following: (1) a biosensor for detecting the presence or absence of a microorganism in a sample, which comprises a solid support and detectably labeled substrate specific for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by microorganism; and (2) a kit for detecting a wound infection comprises a biosensor for detecting the presence or absence of a microorganism in a sample, which comprises a solid support and a detectably labeled substrate specific for an enzyme produced and/or secreted by microorganism, and reagent(s) for detecting the enzyme produced and/or secreted by a microorganism causing wound infection.
USE - For detecting the presence or absence of microorganism in a sample e.g. wound-specific bacteria selected from Staphylococcus aureus, Staphylococcus epidermidis, Streptococcus pyogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Enterococcus faecalis, Proteus mirabilis, Serratia marcescens, Enterobacter clocae, Acetinobacter aniratus, Klebsiella pneumonia and Escherichia coli in wound or body fluid (claimed).
ADVANTAGE - The system detects the early stages of infection before the symptoms develop. Therefore appropriate antimicrobial therapy can be initiated early enough to prevent more serious infection.

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003-335344 [32] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2003-087416 [32]
TITLE: Concentrating, and optionally detecting, germs in blood products, useful for assessing contamination, based on selective aggregation, lysis and filtration
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: BESSON F I; BESSON-FAURE I; GODFRIN Y; HERMET J; HERMET J P; MONNOT DES ANGLES A; RIBAULT S
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (HEMO-N) HEMOSYSTEM; (HEMO-N) HEMOSYSTEM SA
COUNTRY COUNT: 100

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
FR 2829500	A1	20030314	(200332)*	FR	52[9]	
WO 2003025207	A1	20030327	(200332)	FR		
EP 1432812	A1	20040630	(200443)	FR		
AU 2002347236	A1	20030401	(200452)	EN		
US 20040185437	A1	20040923	(200463)	EN		
JP 2005503803	W	20050210	(200511)	JA	94	
CN 1555418	A	20041215	(200519)	ZH		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
FR 2829500	A1	FR 2001-11873	20010913
AU 2002347236	A1	AU 2002-347236	20020913
CN 1555418	A	CN 2002-818041	20020913
EP 1432812	A1	EP 2002-783159	20020913
WO 2003025207	A1	WO 2002-FR3132	20020913

EP 1432812 A1		WO 2002-FR3132 20020913
US 20040185437 A1	Cont of	WO 2002-FR3132 20020913
JP 2005503803 W		WO 2002-FR3132 20020913
JP 2005503803 W		JP 2003-529979 20020913
US 20040185437 A1		US 2004-795873 20040308

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1432812 A1	Based on	WO 2003025207 A
AU 2002347236 A1	Based on	WO 2003025207 A
JP 2005503803 W	Based on	WO 2003025207 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 2001-11873 20010913
AN 2003-335344 [32] WPIX
AB FR 2829500 A1 UPAB: 20050903
NOVELTY - Concentrating (M) contaminating germs (A) that may be present in a product containing blood cells (BC) comprising: (a) aggregating BC;
(b) removing aggregates on a first filter that allows (A) to pass through;
(c) selective lysis of residual cells in the filtrate; and
(d) removing (A) from the lysate on a second filter that allows cell debris to pass through, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a device for carrying out M.
USE - M is used to concentrate, and optionally to detect, contaminating germs (bacteria, fungi or spores) in blood products, for monitoring safety of these products.
ADVANTAGE - M is rapid and sensitive, and does not require preliminary treatment or dilution of the sample.

L7 ANSWER 13 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003384202 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12919431
TITLE: Detection of bacteria in WBC-reduced PLT concentrates using percent oxygen as a marker for bacteria growth.
AUTHOR: Ortolano Girolamo A; Freundlich Lawrence F; Holme Stein; Russell Rosalind L; Cortus Mary Anne; Wilkins Karen; Nomura Hiromi; Chong Chiyong; Carmen Raleigh; Capetandes Anthony; Wenz Barry
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pall Corporation, Scientific and Laboratory Services, Research and Development, East Hills, New York, USA.. jerry_ortolano@pall.com
SOURCE: Transfusion, (2003 Sep) Vol. 43, No. 9, pp. 1276-85. Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 25 Oct 2003
Entered Medline: 24 Oct 2003
AB BACKGROUND: The risk of receiving a PLT concentrate (PC) contaminated with bacteria may be 1000-fold greater than that of pathogenic viral transmission, yet surveillance for this risk is not generally practiced. A novel bacteria detection system (BDS) that overcomes the limitations of current systems is described. The BDS monitors percent oxygen (%O2) in air above aliquots of PCs

that have been filtered to remove the confounding effect of respiring PLTs and residual WBCs. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: One-day-old WBC-reduced whole-blood-derived PCs (WBPCs) were inoculated with bacteria at 100 to 500 CFU per mL. After 30 minutes, 2- to 3-mL aliquots were processed through a PLT-reducing filter into a sample pouch containing sodium polyanethol sulfonate and entrained air. After incubation at 35 degrees C for at least 24 hours, the %O2 was measured within the pouch. Noninoculated WBC-reduced WBPCs (n = 155), confirmed free of bacteria by routine culture, were tested in a like manner. Results from the latter group of WBC-reduced WBPCs were used to distinguish contaminated from noncontaminated units. RESULTS: After a 24-hour incubation at 35 degrees C, 195 (96.5%) of the 202 sample pouches obtained from inoculated units were detected by the BDS. After an additional 6 hours at room temperature, those that remained and were tested were found positive. None of the noninoculated controls produced a positive reading. CONCLUSION: The BDS is easy to use and provides good levels of sensitivity and specificity.

L7 ANSWER 14 OF 24 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003077694 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Microbial aerosol contamination of dental healthcare workers' faces and other surfaces in dental practice.
AUTHOR: Prospero E.; Savini S.; Annino I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. E. Prospero, Universita di Ancona, Ist. di Malat. Infettive/Med. Pub., Cattedra di Igiene, Piazza Roma, 2, 60100 Ancona, Italy
SOURCE: Infection Control and Hospital Epidemiology, (1 Feb 2003) Vol. 24, No. 2, pp. 139-141. .
Refs: 11
ISSN: 0899-823X CODEN: ICEPE3
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
035 Occupational Health and Industrial Medicine
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Feb 2003
Last Updated on STN: 27 Feb 2003

AB The purpose of this study was to focus attention on the need to adopt infection control procedures in dentistry. The quantitative and qualitative bacterial contamination of dental healthcare workers' faces and other surfaces in dental practice was determined. Oral fluids become aerosolized during dentistry and oral microbes have been used as the markers of their spread that may carry blood-borne pathogens.

L7 ANSWER 15 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-691552 [74] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-195399 [74]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-545599 [74]
TITLE: Detecting target body in specimen field of multiple candidate bodies by differential fluorescence labeling of different proteins of the target body
DERWENT CLASS: A89; B04; D13; D16; P31; S03; T01
INVENTOR: AUCLAIR D; CHEN L B; KRAEFT S; KRAEFT S K
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (AUCL-I) AUCLAIR D; (CHEN-I) CHEN L B; (DAND-C) DANA FARBER CANCER INST; (DAND-C) DANA FARBER CANCER INST

INC; (KRAE-I) KRAEFT S
COUNTRY COUNT: 99

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2002062201	A2	20020815	(200274)*	EN	53[0]	
US 20020168657	A1	20021114	(200277)	EN		
EP 1363529	A2	20031126	(200380)	EN		
AU 2002243754	A1	20020819	(200427)	EN		
JP 2005505746	W	20050224	(200516)	JA	92	
AU 2002243754	A8	20051013	(200611)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2002062201	A2	WO 2002-US2832	20020201
US 20020168657	A1 Provisional	US 2001-265909P	20010202
AU 2002243754	A1	AU 2002-243754	20020201
EP 1363529	A2	EP 2002-709259	20020201
JP 2005505746	W	JP 2002-562212	20020201
US 20020168657	A1	US 2002-62197	20020201
EP 1363529	A2	WO 2002-US2832	20020201
JP 2005505746	W	WO 2002-US2832	20020201
AU 2002243754	A8	AU 2002-243754	20020201

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
EP 1363529	A2 Based on	WO 2002062201 A
AU 2002243754	A1 Based on	WO 2002062201 A
JP 2005505746	W Based on	WO 2002062201 A
AU 2002243754	A8 Based on	WO 2002062201 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-265909P 20010202
US 2002-62197 20020201
AN 2002-691552 [74] WPIX
AB WO 2002062201 A2 UPAB: 20060120
NOVELTY - Detecting target body in specimen, comprising obtaining specimen field (SF) labeled with fluorophore, exposing SF to light to excite fluorophore, scanning at low magnification for sources of photon at different wavelength, registering location of source, acquiring and recording images at each location at high magnification, indexing images, inspecting images at single location, presence indicates target body, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Detecting (M) presence or absence of target body in a specimen, comprising: (a) obtaining SF exposed to or labeled with at least a first fluorophore and a second fluorophore, the first fluorophore emitting photons at a first wavelength and the second fluorophore emitting photons at a second wavelength; (b) exposing SF to light sufficient to excite the first and second fluorophores;
(c) scanning SF at a low magnification for first sources of photon at the first wavelength and for second sources of photons at the second wavelength;
(d) registering the location of first source and each second source within SF;
(e) acquiring and recording a first image of SF at each location, the first image generated through an optical or electronic filter that blocks photons of the second wavelength but is permissive for photons of the first wavelength;
(f) acquiring and recording a second image of SF at each location at a high

magnification, the second image generated through an optical or electronic filter that blocks photons of the first wavelength but is permissive for photons of the second wavelength;
(g) indexing each first image and second image to the corresponding location within SF; and (h) inspecting a first image and second image at a single location within SF, where the presence of a candidate body in the first and second images at the single location indicates the presence of a target body in the specimen.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a detection system comprising a stage for receiving SF, a detector positioned and configured to acquire images of locations within SF at a set level and one or more additional amplifications of the set level, a light source positioned and configured to expose SF to light sufficient to excite a first fluorophore at a first excitation wavelength and sufficient to excite a second fluorophore at a second excitation wavelength, a camera attached to the detector, the camera positioned and configured to capture a first image at a location in SF through an optical or electronic filter that blocks photons at a second emission wavelength of the second fluorophore but is permissive for photons at a first emission wavelength of the first fluorophore, and capture a second image at a location in SF through an optical or electronic filter that blocks photons at the first emission wavelength but is permissive for photons at the second emission wavelength, and a computer that records the first image and second image and indexes the first image and second image to the corresponding location within SF, the computer displaying, on demand by a user, the first image and second image for the corresponding location.
USE - (M) is useful for detecting the presence or absence of a target body such as cancer, epithelial, smooth muscle, dendritic, memory T-, memory B-, somatic, normal, aberrant or stem cell in a specimen and for analyzing biological agent cell (e.g. bacteria, rickettsiae, viruses, fungi or prions) in SF of cells. (M) is useful for screening a transplantation organ donor for the presence or absence of a target body (e.g. cancer cell) and SF is a sample taken from the organ donor, for assessing the efficacy of a drug candidate against a disease or disease symptom in a subject who has administered the drug candidate by screening for the presence or absence of a target body whose presence or absence is indicative of the disease or disease symptoms and SF is a sample taken from the subject, for screening a blood sample for the presence or absence of a target body and SF is a blood sample, and for screening a fluid sample for the presence or absence of a target body, for screening the presence of bacteria and the fluorophore comprises a DNA probe for bacteria and SF is taken from a surgical patient after surgery or is taken from a food sample. (All claimed). (M) is useful for identifying contaminated blood samples or for screening presence of bacteria, and for detecting biological warfare agents or any agents that is harmful to humans, animals or plants.
ADVANTAGE - (M) allows rapid detection of any rare target bodies with high efficiency and accuracy.

L7 ANSWER 16 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-673329 [72] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-189667 [72]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2002-532294 [72]
TITLE: Biological fluid analysis device for processing a biological fluid, comprises an analysis chamber for receiving a plasma-containing portion of the biological fluid, a vent, and a biosensor communicating with the analysis chamber
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; P34; S03; S05; T01
INVENTOR: CHINDILIS A; GHINDILIS A; MESEROL P; MESEROL P M; PASCALE F; PASCALE F R; WENZ B; MESEROL L R
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (CHIN-I) CHINDILIS A; (GHIN-I) GHINDILIS A; (MESE-I)

MESEROL P; (MESE-I) MESEROL P M; (PALL-C) PALL CORP; (PASC-I) PASCALE F; (PASC-I) PASCALE F R; (WENZ-I) WENZ B

COUNTRY COUNT: 96

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
US 20020072084	A1	20020613	(200272)*	EN	28[9]	
WO 2002065087	A2	20020822	(200272)	EN		
EP 1365862	A2	20031203	(200380)	EN		
US 20040014023	A1	20040122	(200407)#	EN		
AU 2002251672	A1	20020828	(200427)	EN		
JP 2004518965	W	20040624	(200442)	JA	98	
US 7144496	B2	20061205	(200680)#	EN		
EP 1365862	B1	20070314	(200722)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
US 20020072084	A1 Provisional	US 2000-244877P	20001102
US 20020072084	A1	US 2001-827142	20010406
US 7144496	B2 Provisional	US 2000-244877P	20001102
US 7144496	B2 CIP of	US 2001-827142	20010406
EP 1365862	A2	EP 2001-999148	20011102
WO 2002065087	A2	WO 2001-US42903	20011102
EP 1365862	A2	WO 2001-US42903	20011102
JP 2004518965	W	WO 2001-US42903	20011102
US 20040014023	A1	WO 2001-US42903	20011102
US 7144496	B2	WO 2001-US42903	20011102
AU 2002251672	A1	AU 2002-251672	20011102
JP 2004518965	W	JP 2002-564557	20011102
US 20040014023	A1	US 2003-415035	20030423
US 7144496	B2	US 2003-415035	20030423
EP 1365862	B1	EP 2001-999148	20011102
EP 1365862	B1	WO 2001-US42903	20011102

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO	
EP 1365862	A2	Based on	WO 2002065087	A
AU 2002251672	A1	Based on	WO 2002065087	A
JP 2004518965	W	Based on	WO 2002065087	A
US 7144496	B2	Based on	WO 2002065087	A
EP 1365862	B1	Based on	WO 2002065087	A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 2001-827142 20010406
US 2000-244877P 20001102
US 2003-415035 20030423

AN 2002-673329 [72] WPIX

AB US 20020072084 A1 UPAB: 20060120
NOVELTY - A biological fluid (BF) analysis device (I) comprises a housing with a BF analysis chamber (AC) for receiving a plasma -containing portion of BF, a vent (VE), and a biosensor (50) (BS) communicating with AC, where VE comprises a porous medium having a bacterial blocking pore rating, and BS comprises an electrochemical-enzymatic sensor having a working electrode (51) and a reference electrode (52).

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A biological fluid analysis device (I), comprises:
(i) a housing including a biological fluid analysis chamber suitable for receiving a plasma-containing portion of biological fluid;
(ii) a vent communicating with the analysis chamber, where the vent comprises a porous medium having a bacterial blocking pore rating; and
(iii) a biosensor communicating with the analysis chamber, where the biosensor comprises an electrochemical-enzymatic sensor including a working electrode and a reference electrode, where the biosensor is arranged to detect the oxygen concentration in the analysis chamber.
An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a biological fluid processing system comprising (I) in which the plasma -containing fluid possibly includes microorganisms, and a flexible blood bag in fluid communication with (I).
USE - (I) is useful for processing a biological fluid by passing a portion of a biological fluid into the analysis chamber of (I), and detecting the oxygen concentration in the analysis chamber. The method comprises detecting a decrease in the oxygen concentration in the analysis chamber over a 24 hour period of time, preferably a 36 hour period of time. The method comprises raising the temperature of the biological fluid in the analysis chamber to at least about 30 degreesC for 24 hours. The method comprises passing the portion of biological fluid through a filter that allows microorganisms to pass through while depleting the fluid of one of leukocytes, red blood cells and platelets, before passing the portion of biological fluid into the analysis chamber. (I) is useful for processing a biological fluid by passing a portion of a biological fluid possibly containing microorganisms into an analysis chamber, where the analysis chamber communicates with a biosensor, and the biosensor comprises an electrochemical-enzymatic sensor including a working electrode and a reference electrode, where the biosensor is arranged to detect the oxygen concentration in the analysis chamber, and detecting the oxygen concentration in the analysis chamber. The method further comprises activating a first indicator lamp when a change in oxygen concentration is monitored, and activating a second indicator lamp when the decrease in oxygen concentration reaches a preset reference, threshold value or algorithm. The first indicator lamp has a different visible wavelength than the second indicator lamp (claimed). (I) is useful for analyzing biological fluids such as blood and blood components that may be contaminated with microorganisms such as bacteria. (I) is suitable for use by transfusion services, blood centers and/or blood bank personnel.
ADVANTAGE - (I) provides early detection of clinically significant levels of bacteria in platelet-containing biological fluid. The biosensor in (I) is sensitive, since it detects the oxygen concentration initially, and allows the decreasing level to be monitored. A heater present in (I) allows microorganisms to grow to a detectable level more quickly, and is suitable for providing blood components that can be stored for longer periods than are currently allowed by the regulations in various countries.
DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS - The figure shows a biosensor, including a working electrode, a reference electrode, an electrode chamber, an electrode cover, and an insulator element, where the biosensor is disposed on a support member.
Biosensor (50)
Working electrode (51)
Reference electrode (52)

L7 ANSWER 17 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-374852 [39] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-114582 [39]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2001-274257 [39]
TITLE: Analyzing aqueous samples for Legionella, by detection with and without preliminary immunocapture, allows identification of bacteria inside protozoal cells

DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: COQUARD D; JELTSCH J; JELTSCH J M; PINO C
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (ULPD-N) ULP CENT DANALYSES & RECH
COUNTRY COUNT: 92

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
WO 2001040505	A1	20010607	(200139)*	FR	38[0]	
FR 2801677	A1	20010601	(200139)	FR		
AU 2001021815	A	20010612	(200154)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001040505	A1	WO 2000-FR3353	20001130
FR 2801677	A1	FR 1999-15105	19991130
AU 2001021815	A	AU 2001-21815	20001130

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2001021815	A	Based on	WO 2001040505 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: FR 1999-15105 19991130
AN 2001-374852 [39] WPIX
AB WO 2001040505 A1 UPAB: 20050525
NOVELTY - Analysis of a liquid sample for possible presence of Legionella bacteria (A) by:
(i) immunocapture and detection of any captured (A); (ii) detecting (A) without preliminary immunocapture; and
(iii) comparing the results of (i) and (ii).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit for the analysis.
USE - The method is used to detect particularly L. pneumophila in water, including bacteria present as intracellular symbiotics in protozoa, particularly ameba.
ADVANTAGE - The method is simple, rapid, reliable, can be used to test a wide variety of water samples and can detect intraprotozoal bacteria. The detection limit is 500-1000 (A)/ml in all sample types and the immunocapture step prevents contamination of cell cultures by other bacteria, eliminating the need for other pretreatments.

Member(0001)
ABEQ FR 2801677 A1 UPAB 20050525
NOVELTY - Analysis of a liquid sample for possible presence of Legionella bacteria (A) by:
(i) immunocapture and detection of any captured (A);
(ii) detecting (A) without preliminary immunocapture;
and
(iii) comparing the results of (i) and (ii).
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit for the analysis.
USE - The method is used to detect particularly L. pneumophila in water, including bacteria present as intracellular symbiotics in protozoa, particularly ameba.

ADVANTAGE - The method is simple, rapid, reliable, can be used to test a wide variety of water samples and can detect intraprotozoal bacteria. The detection limit is 500-1000 (A)/ml in all sample types and the immunocapture step prevents contamination of cell cultures by other bacteria, eliminating the need for other pretreatments.

L7 ANSWER 18 OF 24 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:40876 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200040876
TITLE: Transfusion transmitted diseases.
AUTHOR(S): Choudhury, N. [Reprint author]; Phadke, Sobha
CORPORATE SOURCE: Transfusion Medicine Department, Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Sciences, Rae Barelly Road, Lucknow, UP, 226014, India
nc@sgpgi.ac.in
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Pediatrics, (October, 2001) Vol. 68, No. 10, pp. 951-958. print.
CODEN: IJPEA2. ISSN: 0019-5456.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jan 2002
Last Updated on STN: 25 Feb 2002

AB Transfusion transmitted disease (TTD) is a major challenge to the transfusion services all over the world. The problem of TTD is directly proportionate to the prevalence of the infection in the blood donor community. In India, hepatitis B/C, HIV, malaria, syphilis, cytomegalo virus, parvo-virus B-19 and bacterial infections are important causes of concern. Hepatitis B and C infections are prevalent in India and carrier rate is about 1-5% and 1%, respectively. Post transfusion hepatitis B/C is a major problem in India (about 10%) because of low viraemia and mutant strain undetectable by routine ELISA. HIV prevalence among blood donors is different in various parts of the country. It may not be so alarming as projected by some agencies. In one study from north India, confirmed HIV positivity was found in 0.2/1000 blood donor. Post transfusion CMV is difficult to prevent but use of leukocyte filters may help to reduce it significantly. Parvo virus B-19 infection in blood donors is 39.9% which may increase morbidity in multitransfused or immunocompromised patients. Current symphilis tests may not be sensitive but it should be continued to exclude high-risk donors. Malaria is a real problem for India due to the lack of a simple and sensitive screening test. Incidence of bacterial contamination is greatly reduced due to improved collection/preservation techniques and use of antibiotics in patients. However, proper vigilance and quality control is needed to prevent this problem. Total dependence of altruistic repeat voluntary donors and use of sensitive laboratory tests may help Indian blood transfusion services to reduce incidences of TTDs.

L7 ANSWER 19 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000204335 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 10738028
TITLE: Reducing the risk of transfusion-transmitted rickettsial disease by WBC filtration, using Orientia tsutsugamushiin a model system.
AUTHOR: Mettille F C; Salata K F; Belanger K J; Casleton B G; Kelly D J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Clinical Investigation, Walter Reed Army Medical Center, Washington, DC, USA..
mett3839@erols.com

SOURCE: Transfusion, (2000 Mar) Vol. 40, No. 3, pp. 290-6.
Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200004
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 May 2000
Last Updated on STN: 5 May 2000
Entered Medline: 26 Apr 2000

AB BACKGROUND: Careful donor screening and infectious disease marker testing have significantly reduced the incidence of transfusion-transmitted diseases and improved the safety of the blood supply. However, transfusion-transmitted diseases resulting from the use of asymptomatic yet infectious donors continue to put patients at risk. This study was undertaken to determine if third-generation WBC filters could remove Orientia tsutsugamushi-infected cells from contaminated blood. STUDY DESIGN AND METHODS: Packed RBCs were inoculated with human MNCs infected with O. tsutsugamushi at levels estimated to occur in asymptomatic infectious donors. WBC reduction was accomplished with a third-generation WBC filter. Prefiltration and postfiltration specimens were collected, serially diluted, and injected into mice to determine the infectivity of the samples. RESULTS: Mice receiving WBC-reduced packed RBCs showed no signs of illness or markers of infectivity, which suggested that a reduction of as much as 10(5) infectious rickettsiae could be achieved by filtration. CONCLUSION: The high-efficiency, third-generation, WBC-reduction filters that were tested may provide protection against the transfusion transmission of scrub typhus rickettsiae by removing from contaminated blood cells that contain intracellular bacteria.

L7 ANSWER 20 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999-510411 [43] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1999-149297 [43]
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N1999-380524 [43]
TITLE: New immunoassay useful for detecting microorganisms in food and contaminants in drinking water
DERWENT CLASS: A13; A96; A97; B04; D16; S03
INVENTOR: CASALE E S; THACKER J D
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (THAC-N) THACO RES LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 25

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 942283	A2	19990915	(199943)*	EN	10[3]	

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 942283	A2	EP 1999-301897	19990312

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1998-77895P 19980313
AN 1999-510411 [43] WPIX
AB EP 942283 A2 UPAB: 20050522
NOVELTY - An immunoassay for detecting an antigen in a sample is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An immunoassay for detecting an antigen in a sample comprises:
(1) contacting the sample with an antibody (a) to allow formation of antibody-antigen complexes in the sample; (2) contacting uncomplexed antibody with excess antigen immobilized on a solid support, to form immobilized complexes;
(3) capturing unbound antigen-antibody complexes by contacting them with a second immobilized antibody (b) which has affinity for (a); and
(4) quantitating the amount of antigen in the sample. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a kit for quantitating an antigen in a sample, comprising:
(1) at least one (a);
(2) polystyrene beads (I) conjugated with the antigen; (3) a microfilter plate containing (I); (4) a capture plate containing immobilized (b) specific for (a);
(5) a label that identifies antibody-antigen complexes; and
(6) a substrate that produces a measurable change in the presence, detection or quantity of the label.
USE - The new method is used to detect agrochemicals, pesticides, fungicides, carcinogens, biological or chemical antigens in samples of ground water, beverages, dairy products, drinking water, food samples and biological samples such as blood (all claimed). All these media may be processed using this method prior to consumption or use (claimed).

L7 ANSWER 21 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95132116 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 7830861
TITLE: The effect of ultrafiltered dialysate on the cellular content of interleukin-1 receptor antagonist in patients on chronic hemodialysis.
AUTHOR: Schindler R; Lonnemann G; Schaffer J; Shaldon S; Koch K M; Krautzig S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Nephrology, Medizinische Hochschule Hannover, Germany.
SOURCE: Nephron, (1994) Vol. 68, No. 2, pp. 229-33.
Journal code: 0331777. ISSN: 0028-2766.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RANDOMIZED CONTROLLED TRIAL)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199502
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Mar 1995
Last Updated on STN: 7 Mar 1995
Entered Medline: 17 Feb 1995

AB We investigated the effect of dialysate ultrafiltration on the content of IL-1 receptor antagonist (IL-1Ra) in mononuclear cells (PBMC) as a marker of the inflammatory response. 11 patients on Cuprophan dialyzers were randomly assigned to treatment with standard bicarbonate dialysate first and then to ultrafiltered dialysate or the reverse order in a crossover design. In each treatment period (at least 4 weeks) weekly separations of PBMC were performed before the start of dialysis. Cellular content of IL-1Ra was determined in PBMC that were frozen immediately after separation; all values of IL-1Ra in each treatment period were averaged. The dialysate contained a median of 148 (range, 61-400) colony-forming units without dialysate filter; no bacterial growth was detected in ultrafiltered dialysate. The median endotoxin content was 80 pg/ml in nonfiltered dialysate; endotoxin was below 5 pg/ml in all ultrafiltered dialysate samples. Cellular content of IL-1Ra decreased in all but 1 patient with the use of ultrafiltered dialysate (mean +/- SEM: 1,467 +/- 113 pg/ml without dialysate filter vs. 1,166 +/- 104 pg/ml with filter, p =

0.016). The present study demonstrates that the bacterial contamination of the dialysate induces a systemic inflammatory response in hemodialysis patients.

L7 ANSWER 22 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 92391041 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1381532
TITLE: Prestorage removal of Yersinia enterocolitica from red cells with white cell-reduction filters.
AUTHOR: Kim D M; Brecher M E; Bland L A; Estes T J; McAllister S K; Aguero S M; Carmen R A; Nelson E J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Section of Transfusion Medicine, Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota.
SOURCE: Transfusion, (1992 Sep) Vol. 32, No. 7, pp. 658-62. Journal code: 0417360. ISSN: 0041-1132.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY) Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 1992 Last Updated on STN: 29 Jan 1996 Entered Medline: 2 Oct 1992

AB Prestorage removal of phagocytic white cells (WBCs) may increase the survivability of contaminating bacteria in units of stored red cells. Fourteen units of whole blood were inoculated with 65 colony-forming units per mL of Yersinia enterocolitica (serotype O:3) and processed into AS-3-preserved red cells. Five red cell units were filtered with a prototype third-generation filter and five red cell units with a second generation filter. WBC reduction was performed on the day of collection. Four red cell units were not filtered . Three noninoculated whole blood units served as negative controls; two were filtered (one with each type of WBC-reduction filter) and one remained unfiltered. All red cell units were then stored at 4 degrees C for 42 days. One of the five filtered red cell units (20%) in each filter group supported growth of Y. enterocolitica. In contrast, 4 (100%) of 4 unfiltered inoculated red cell units had growth (p = 0.04). Overall, 2 (20%) of 10 units of WBC-reduced red cells supported the growth of Y. enterocolitica, as compared to 100 percent of unfiltered red cell units after inoculation (p = 0.015). Bacterial contamination was not detected in any of the three noninoculated units. It can be concluded that prestorage WBC filtration significantly reduces the potential for growth of Y. enterocolitica in red cells stored at 4 degrees C for 42 days.

L7 ANSWER 23 OF 24 WPIX COPYRIGHT 2007 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991-311940 [43] WPIX
DOC. NO. CPI: C1991-135059 [21]
TITLE: Hybridisation probes for detecting non-viral microorganisms - derived from spacer region between 16S and 23S rRNA genes, for detecting e.g. BORDETELLA PERTUSSIS, NEISSERIA GONORRHOEAE
DERWENT CLASS: B04; D16
INVENTOR: ROSSAU R; VAN HEUVERSWYN H; VAN HEUVERWYN H; VANHEUVERS H
PATENT ASSIGNEE: (INNO-N) INNOGENETICS NV SA
COUNTRY COUNT: 16

PATENT INFO ABBR.:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG	MAIN IPC
EP 452596	A	19911023	(199143)*	EN		
WO 9116454	A	19911031	(199146)	EN		
AU 9177550	A	19911111	(199207)	EN		
EP 525095	A1	19930203	(199305)	EN	18[0]	
JP 05504889	W	19930729	(199335)	JA	60[0]	
HU 63463	T	19930830	(199340)	HU		
AU 658143	B	19950406	(199522)	EN		
EP 525095	B1	19950920	(199542)	EN	148[10]	
DE 69113261	E	19951026	(199548)	DE		
ES 2080945	T3	19960216	(199614)	ES		
US 5536638	A	19960716	(199634)	EN	62[10]	
US 5945282	A	19990831	(199942)	EN	68[10]	
HU 217804	B	20000428	(200030)	HU		
JP 3109599	B2	20001120	(200101)	JA	55	
US 6277577	B1	20010821	(200150)	EN		
US 20020048762	A1	20020425	(200233)	EN		
EP 525095	B2	20020710	(200253)	EN		
US 6656689	B2	20031202	(200404)	EN		
US 20040053320	A1	20040318	(200421)	EN		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
EP 452596	A	EP 1990-401054	19900418
AU 658143	B	AU 1991-77550	19910418
DE 69113261	E	DE 1991-69113261	19910418
EP 525095	A1	EP 1991-908755	19910418
EP 525095	B1	EP 1991-908755	19910418
DE 69113261	E	EP 1991-908755	19910418
ES 2080945	T3	EP 1991-908755	19910418
EP 525095	B2	EP 1991-908755	19910418
JP 05504889	W	JP 1991-508127	19910418
JP 3109599	B2	JP 1991-508127	19910418
EP 525095	A1	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
JP 05504889	W	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
HU 63463	T	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
EP 525095	B1	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
DE 69113261	E	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
US 5536638	A Cont of	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
US 5945282	A Cont of	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
HU 217804	B	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
JP 3109599	B2	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
EP 525095	B2	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
US 6656689	B2 Cont of	WO 1991-EP743	19910418
HU 63463	T	HU 1992-3267	19910418
HU 217804	B	HU 1992-3267	19910418
US 5536638	A Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 5945282	A Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 6277577	B1 Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 20020048762	A1 Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 6656689	B2 Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 20040053320	A1 Cont of	US 1992-965394	19921217
US 5536638	A	US 1995-412614	19950329
US 5945282	A Cont of	US 1995-412614	19950329
US 6277577	B1 Cont of	US 1995-412614	19950329

US 20020048762 A1 Cont of	US 1995-412614 19950329
US 6656689 B2 Cont of	US 1995-412614 19950329
US 20040053320 A1 Cont of	US 1995-412614 19950329
US 5945282 A	US 1996-635761 19960422
US 6277577 B1 Cont of	US 1996-635761 19960422
US 20020048762 A1 Cont of	US 1996-635761 19960422
US 6656689 B2 Cont of	US 1996-635761 19960422
US 20040053320 A1 Cont of	US 1996-635761 19960422
US 6277577 B1	US 1999-312520 19990514
US 20020048762 A1 Cont of	US 1999-312520 19990514
US 6656689 B2 Cont of	US 1999-312520 19990514
US 20040053320 A1 Cont of	US 1999-312520 19990514
US 20020048762 A1	US 2001-863086 20010522
US 6656689 B2	US 2001-863086 20010522
US 20040053320 A1 Cont of	US 2001-863086 20010522
US 20040053320 A1	US 2003-672238 20030925

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 658143 B	Previous Publ	AU 9177550 A
DE 69113261 E	Based on	EP 525095 A
ES 2080945 T3	Based on	EP 525095 A
HU 217804 B	Previous Publ	HU 63463 T
JP 3109599 B2	Previous Publ	JP 05504889 W
US 5945282 A	Cont of	US 5536638 A
US 6277577 B1	Cont of	US 5536638 A
US 20020048762 A1	Cont of	US 5536638 A
US 6656689 B2	Cont of	US 5536638 A
US 20040053320 A1	Cont of	US 5536638 A
US 6277577 B1	Cont of	US 5945282 A
US 20020048762 A1	Cont of	US 5945282 A
US 6656689 B2	Cont of	US 5945282 A
US 20040053320 A1	Cont of	US 5945282 A
US 20020048762 A1	Cont of	US 6277577 B
US 6656689 B2	Cont of	US 6277577 B
US 20040053320 A1	Cont of	US 6277577 B
US 20040053320 A1	Cont of	US 6656689 B
EP 525095 A1	Based on	WO 9116454 A
JP 05504889 W	Based on	WO 9116454 A
HU 63463 T	Based on	WO 9116454 A
AU 658143 B	Based on	WO 9116454 A
EP 525095 B1	Based on	WO 9116454 A
DE 69113261 E	Based on	WO 9116454 A
HU 217804 B	Based on	WO 9116454 A
JP 3109599 B2	Based on	WO 9116454 A
EP 525095 B2	Based on	WO 9116454 A

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: EP 1990-401054 19900418
AN 1991-311940 [43] WPIX
AB EP 452596 A UPAB: 20060107
A probe consists of at least 15 oligonucleotides of the spacer region between the rRNA genes of a non-viral organism. The probe is pref. derived from a prokaryotic organism, especially a bacterium, and has from 15 to the maximum number of oligonucleotides of the spacer region (especially 15-100 oligonucleotides). The probe is used in a hybridisation assay and can be obtd. during the construction of an oligonucleotide that is sufficiently complementary to hybridise with a sequence in the spacer region, especially between the 16S and the 23S rRNA genes, unique to the organism to be detected.

The sequence is selected by comparing the nucleotide sequence between the rRNA genes of the organism with the corresponding sequence of its nearest neighbours, and selecting a sequence which presents at least one mismatch, or by deleting t-RNA and opt. the signal sequences, so obtaining a shorter spacer region. The probe is selected by trial and error, to obtain a sequence able to hybridise specifically with DNA and/or RNA of the organism to be detected. Various nucleic acid sequences are given in the specification, e.g. CGATGCGTCG TTATTCTACT TCGC (NGI1).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Probes, processes, sequences and kits for detecting Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilus ducreyi, Branhamella catarrhalis and Bordetella pertussis are specifically claimed. The process allows for more rapid and accurate diagnosis than, for example, the 3-7 days required to incubate specimens from patients with B. pertussis. Infections caused by N. meningitidis can be distinguished from those caused by N. gonorrhoeae. The diagnosis of infection with B. catarralis, which is difficult to grow in culture and is a recently recognised serious pathogen, can be made; and H ducreyi infections which cause chancroid, can be diagnosed without requiring culture of the organism.

Member(0005)
ABEQ JP 05504889 W UPAB 20060107

A probe consists of at least 15 oligonucleotides of the spacer region between the rRNA genes of a non-viral organism. The probe is pref. derived from a prokaryotic organism, esp. a bacterium, and has from 15 to the max. number of oligonucleotides of the spacer (esp. 15-100 oligonucleotides). The probe is used in a hybridisation assay and can be obtd. during the construction of an oligonucleotide that is sufficiently complementary to hybridise with a sequence in the spacer region, esp. between the 16S and the 23S rRNA genes, unique to the organism to be detected.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Probes, processes, sequences and kits for detecting Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilus ducreyl, Branhamella catarrhalis and Bordetella pertussis are specifically claimed. The process allows for more rapid and accurate diagnosis than, for example, the 3-7 days required to incubate specimens from patients with B. pertussis. Infections caused by N. meningitidis can be distinguished from those caused by N. gonorrhoeae. The diagnosis of infection with B. catarrhalis, which is difficult to grow in culture and is a recently recognised serious pathogen, can be made; and H. ducreyi infections which cause chancroid, can be diagnosed without requiring culture of the organism.

Member(0012)
ABEQ US 5945282 A UPAB 20060107

NOVELTY - Hybridization probes comprising nucleotides from the spacer region between rRNA genes of a non-viral organism is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for:

(1) an isolated nucleic acid probe consisting of 15-100 contiguous nucleotides from a transcribed spacer region between the 16S and 23S rRNA genes of a prokaryotic microorganism or a variant of the nucleic acid comprising up to 3 mismatches in a 15 residue nucleic acid and up to 7 mismatches in a 100 or more residue nucleic acid that specifically detects species of the prokaryotic microorganism and does not comprise sequences of a tRNA gene; and

(2) a method for detecting in vitro at least one prokaryotic microorganism in a biological sample comprising labeling a nucleic acid of at least one prokaryotic microorganism present in the sample, contacting the labeled nucleic acid with one or more probes of (1) at sufficient temperature

and hybridization solution concentration to form a hybrid and detecting the presence of a hybrid(s) which indicates the presence of at least one microorganism.

USE - The probe is used to specifically detect non-viral microorganisms in a biological sample e.g. detection of strains of Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilus ducreyi, Branhamella catarrhalis, Bordetella pertussis, H. influenzae, Streptococcus pneumoniae, S. agalactiae Campylobacter jejuni and C. coli (all claimed) in a biological sample such as pus, sputum, blood, urine, environmental sample, bacterial colonies, contaminated or pure cultures or purified nucleic acid. The probe is used in a hybridization assay e.g. dot-spot, strand-displacement, competition, sandwich or reversed hybridization test.

ADVANTAGE - The detection is highly specific and highly sensitive.

Member(0014)
ABEQ JP 3109599 B2 UPAB 20060107

A probe consists of at least 15 oligonucleotides of the spacer region between the rRNA genes of a non-viral organism. The probe is pref. derived from a prokaryotic organism, esp. a bacterium, and has from 15 to the max. number of oligonucleotides of the spacer region (esp. 15-100 oligonucleotides). The probe is used in a hybridisation assay and can be obtd. during the construction of an oligonucleotide that is sufficiently complementary to hybridise with a sequence in the spacer region, esp. between the 16S and the 23S rRNA genes, unique to the organism to be detected.

The sequence is selected by comparing the nucleotide sequence between the rRNA genes of the organism with the corresponding sequence of its nearest neighbours, and selecting a sequence which presents at least one mismatch, or by deleting t-RNA and opt. the signal sequences, so obtaining a shorter spacer region. The probe is selected by trial and error, to obtain a sequence able to hybridise specifically with DNA and/or RNA of the organism to be detected. Various nucleic acid sequences are given in the specification, e.g. CGATGCGTCG TTATTCTACT TCGC (NGI1).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Probes, processes, sequences and kits for detecting Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilus ducreyi, Branhamella catarrhalis and Bordetella pertussis are specifically claimed. The process allows for more rapid and accurate diagnosis than, for example, the 3-7 days required to incubate specimens from patients with B. pertussis. Infections caused by N. meningitidis can be distinguished from those caused by N. gonorrhoeae. The diagnosis of infection with B. catarralis, which is difficult to grow in culture and is a recently recognised serious pathogen, can be made; and H ducreyi infections which cause chancroid, can be diagnosed without requiring culture of the organism.

Member(0015)
ABEQ US 6277577 B1 UPAB 20060107

A probe consists of at least 15 oligonucleotides of the spacer region between the rRNA genes of a non-viral organism. The probe is pref. derived from a prokaryotic organism, esp. a bacterium, and has from 15 to the max. number of oligonucleotides of the spacer region (esp. 15-100 oligonucleotides). The probe is used in a hybridisation assay and can be obtd. during the construction of an oligonucleotide that is sufficiently complementary to hybridise with a sequence in the spacer region, esp. between the 16S and the 23S rRNA genes, unique to the organism to be detected.

The sequence is selected by comparing the nucleotide sequence between the rRNA genes of the organism with the corresponding sequence of its nearest neighbours, and selecting a sequence which presents at least one mismatch, or by deleting t-RNA and opt. the signal sequences, so obtaining a shorter spacer region. The probe is selected by trial and error, to obtain a sequence able to hybridise specifically with DNA and/or RNA of the organism to be detected. Various nucleic acid sequences are given in the specification, e.g. CGATGCGTCG TTATTCTACT TCGC (NGI1).

USE/ADVANTAGE - Probes, processes, sequences and kits for detecting Neisseria gonorrhoeae, Neisseria meningitidis, Haemophilus ducreyi, Branhamella catarrhalis and Bordetella pertussis are specifically claimed. The process allows for more rapid and accurate diagnosis than, for example, the 3-7 days required to incubate specimens from patients with B. pertussis. Infections caused by N. meningitidis can be distinguished from those caused by N. gonorrhoeae. The diagnosis of infection with B. catarralis, which is difficult to grow in culture and is a recently recognised serious pathogen, can be made; and H ducreyi infections which cause chancroid, can be diagnosed without requiring culture of the organism.

L7 ANSWER 24 OF 24 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 89167321 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2647193
TITLE: A modified method for human bone marrow filtration prior to bone marrow transplantation.
AUTHOR: Neudorf S; Hendrixson M; Hammond J; Harris R; Hake D; Jones M; Pietryga D; Sambrano J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Hematology/Oncology, Children's Hospital Medical Center, Cincinnati, OH 45229.
SOURCE: Bone marrow transplantation, (1989 Jan) Vol. 4, No. 1, pp. 97-100.
Journal code: 8702459. ISSN: 0268-3369.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198905
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 5 May 1989

AB A technique is described for filtering harvested bone marrow using disposable materials, namely a 4 x 4 inch piece of sterile gauze that is gently packed into the barrel of a 60-ml plastic disposable syringe, which is connected directly to a blood collection bag. The filtration of marrow directly into the collection bag eliminates additional filtration steps and therefore may potentially reduce the incidence of inadvertent microbial contamination. In this study we describe this filtering technique and compare it to the method described by Thomas and Storb. Numbers of granulopoietic progenitors (CFU-GM) and erythropoietic progenitors (BFU-E), total white cell counts, percentage of cells positive for the CD3 (OKT3) lymphocyte surface membrane marker, and volume changes were studied following filtration by each method. The two techniques were shown to be comparable in terms of these parameters. Furthermore, when compared with historical controls, this method resulted in a reduced incidence of microbial contamination compared to filtration using successive stainless steel screens.

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L9        46225 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  MICROORGANISM+OLD/CT
L10       79976 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  BACTERIA+OLD/CT
L11         681 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L8 AND (L9 OR L10)
L12       24833 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  FILTRATION+OLD/CT
L13          19 SEA FILE=HCAPLUS ABB=ON  PLU=ON  L11 AND L12

L14          18 L13 NOT L4

L14  ANSWER 1 OF 18  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN:  25 Jan 2007
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:82333  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         146:138312
TITLE:                   Microorganism detection method by fluorescent
                         staining, and detection apparatus
INVENTOR(S):             Shimakita, Hirohito; Tashiro, Yoshikazu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE:                  Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 14pp.
                         CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  1
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
     ---------------     ----   --------    --------------------   --------
     JP 2007014239        A     20070125    JP 2005-197161         20050706
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                      JP 2005-197161         20050706

AB   A method is provided for efficiently separating microorganism contained in a
     body fluid to recover it, and also, detecting it with high sensitivity.  The
     method comprises refining body fluid components and distinguishing them from
     microorganism by utilizing the difference in solubility between body fluid
     components and microorganism through deionization from cell membrane or
     proteins with a deionization agent, cell membrane dissoln. with a surfactant,
     and protein degradation with an enzyme; recovering the distinguished
     microorganism with a membrane filter, staining it and setting it in a test
     stand; afterwards, irradiating an excitation light to it from a light source,
     reading emitting microorganism with a CCD, and recognizing it.  Also provided
     is a microorganism detection apparatus used for this method.


L14  ANSWER 2 OF 18  HCAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED   Entered STN:  19 Jan 2007
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2007:62933  HCAPLUS  Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         146:149107
TITLE:                   Use of nitric oxide gas in an extracorporeal
                         circuitry to treat blood plasma
INVENTOR(S):             Hole, Douglas; Miller, Christopher C.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):      Can.
SOURCE:                  U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 10pp., Cont.-in-part of
                         U.S. Ser. No. 658,665.
                         CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Patent
LANGUAGE:                English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:  6
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.          KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.        DATE
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US 2007014688	A1	20070118	US 2006-445965	20060601
US 2004081580	A1	20040429	US 2003-658665	20030909
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2002-409400P	P 20020910
			US 2003-658665	A2 20030909

AB A method of reducing pathogens in blood by exposure to a nitric oxide-containing gas in an extracorporeal circuitry is provided. The method includes: obtaining blood from a mammal or a blood source, separating the blood into plasma and blood cells, exposing the plasma to nitric oxide containing gas, combining the exposed plasma with the blood cells, reducing nitric oxide content in the recombined blood, and returning the blood to the mammal or blood source.

L14 ANSWER 3 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 30 Nov 2006
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:1251640 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:80367
TITLE: Recombinant immunotherapeutic protein comprising pan allergen mutant and human interleukin mutant for treating Th1/Th2 unbalance-associated immune diseases
INVENTOR(S): Tao, Ailin
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Second Affiliated Hospital of Guangzhou Medical College, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: Faming Zhuanli Shenqing Gongkai Shuomingshu, 14pp. CODEN: CNXXEV
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CN 1869071	A	20061129	CN 2006-10034964	20060413
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 2006-10034964	20060413

AB The recombinant immunotherapeutic protein (SEQ ID NO: 1) is a fusion protein comprising mutants of a natural pollen allergen and human interleukin. The title method comprises the steps of: (1) cloning the full gene sequences of the pollen allergen and human interleukin, (2) selecting the open reading frames of the two genes, and (3) inserting into an expression vector after antigenicity modification and fusion, and expressing high-purity recombinant protein. The binding performance of the recombinant protein with specific IgE is similar to or weaker than that of the natural allergen. The drugs containing the recombinant protein can regulate Th1/Th2 level to realize immunotherapy or use in vaccine therapy. The Th1/Th2 unbalance-associated disease is e.g. burn, inflammation, transplant rejection, etc.

L14 ANSWER 4 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:780424 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266084
TITLE: Extracorporeal blood treatment system using ultraviolet light and filters
INVENTOR(S): Mallett, Scott R.; Davidner, Alan A.; Walker, Kimberly A.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004186412	A1	20040923	US 2003-391453	20030317
WO 2004082737	A2	20040930	WO 2004-US7590	20040312
WO 2004082737	A3	20050512		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2006210424	A1	20060921	US 2006-417717	20060503

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-390558	A	20030317
US 2003-390565	A	20030317
US 2003-390572	A	20030317
US 2003-391443	A	20030317
US 2003-391444	A	20030317
US 2003-391445	A	20030317
US 2003-391453	A	20030317
US 2003-391454	A	20030317
US 2003-391455	A	20030317

AB A method and apparatus for preventing and treating septicemia in patient blood is provided. The extracorporeal system includes an antimicrobial device to inactivate at least 99% of blood-borne microorganisms, a hemoconcentrator/filtration unit to remove approx. 50-75% of target mols. from the patient blood and a filter unit to remove target mols. from patient blood from the sieved plasma filtrate. Target mols. are produced by microorganisms, as well as by the patient's cells. These mols. include endotoxins from Gram neg. bacteria, exotoxins from Gram neg. and Gram pos. bacteria, as well as RAP protein mediator from Staphylococcus aureus , and cell mediators such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and interleukin 1-beta, interleukin 6, complement proteins C3a and C5a, and bradykinin. Over one thousand in vitro expts. were conducted using several embodiments of the present invention. Factors investigated included appropriate UV transparent material, hematocrit of blood for optimal UV absorption, ideal blood flow path for adequate UV exposure, ideal UV dosage, ideal pore size of hemofilters, ideal surface area of hemofilters, ideal blood model, development of porcine cytokine assays, various circuit coatings and optimal flow rates.

L14 ANSWER 5 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:780423 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266083
TITLE: Irradiation and filter device for treatment of blood
INVENTOR(S): Mallett, Scott R.; Davidner, Alan A.; Walker, Kimberly A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004186411	A1	20040923	US 2003-390572	20030317
WO 2004082737	A2	20040930	WO 2004-US7590	20040312
WO 2004082737	A3	20050512		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 2003-390558	A	20030317	
US 2003-390565	A	20030317	
US 2003-390572	A	20030317	
US 2003-391443	A	20030317	
US 2003-391444	A	20030317	
US 2003-391445	A	20030317	
US 2003-391453	A	20030317	
US 2003-391454	A	20030317	
US 2003-391455	A	20030317	

AB A method and apparatus for preventing and treating septicemia in patient blood is provided. The extracorporeal system includes an antimicrobial device to inactivate at least 99% of blood-borne microorganisms, a hemoconcentrator/filtration unit to remove approx. 50-75% of target mols. from the patient blood and a filter unit to remove target mols. from patient blood from the sieved plasma filtrate. Target mols. are produced by microorganisms, as well as by the patient's cells. These mols. include endotoxins from Gram neg. bacteria, exotoxins from Gram neg. and Gram pos. bacteria, as well as RAP protein mediator from Staphylococcus aureus , and cell mediators such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and interleukin 1-beta, interleukin 6, complement

proteins C3a and C5a, and bradykinin. Over one thousand in vitro expts. were conducted using several embodiments of the present invention. Factors investigated included appropriate UV transparent material, hematocrit of blood for optimal UV absorption, ideal blood flow path for adequate UV exposure, ideal UV dosage, ideal pore size of hemofilters, ideal surface area of hemofilters, ideal blood model, development of porcine cytokine assays, various circuit coatings and optimal flow rates.

L14 ANSWER 6 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Sep 2004
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:780231 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:266082
TITLE: Ultraviolet light and filter apparatus for treatment of blood
INVENTOR(S): Mallett, Scott R.; Davidner, Alan A.; Walker, Kimberly A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 29 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004185426	A1	20040923	US 2003-390565	20030317
WO 2004082737	A2	20040930	WO 2004-US7590	20040312
WO 2004082737	A3	20050512		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA

RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
US 2003-390558	A	20030317	
US 2003-390565	A	20030317	
US 2003-390572	A	20030317	
US 2003-391443	A	20030317	
US 2003-391444	A	20030317	
US 2003-391445	A	20030317	
US 2003-391453	A	20030317	
US 2003-391454	A	20030317	
US 2003-391455	A	20030317	

AB A method and apparatus for preventing and treating septicemia in patient blood is provided. The extracorporeal system includes an antimicrobial device to

inactivate at least 99% of blood-borne microorganisms, a hemoconcentrator/filtration unit to remove approx. 50-75% of target mols. from the patient blood and a filter unit to remove target mols. from patient blood from the sieved plasma filtrate. Target mols. are produced by microorganisms, as well as by the patient's cells. These mols. include endotoxins from Gram neg. bacteria, exotoxins from Gram neg. and Gram pos. bacteria, as well as RAP protein mediator from Staphylococcus aureus , and cell mediators such as tumor necrosis factor-alpha, and interleukin 1-beta, interleukin 6, complement proteins C3a and C5a, and bradykinin. Over one thousand in vitro expts. were conducted using several embodiments of the present invention. Factors investigated included appropriate UV transparent material, hematocrit of blood for optimal UV absorption, ideal blood flow path for adequate UV exposure, ideal UV dosage, ideal pore size of hemofilters, ideal surface area of hemofilters, ideal blood model, development of porcine cytokine assays, various circuit coatings and optimal flow rates.

L14 ANSWER 7 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 14 Feb 2003
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:117975 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:166253
TITLE: Media and methods for cultivation and detection of fastidious microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Breitschwerdt, Edward B.; Sontakke, Sushama
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): North Carolina State University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 57 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2003012058	A2	20030213	WO 2002-US24329		20020731
WO 2003012058	A3	20031204			
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2003148499	A1	20030807	US 2002-208352		20020730
US 7115385	B2	20061003			
AU 2002332438	A1	20030217	AU 2002-332438		20020731
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-309688P	P	20010802
			WO 2002-US24329	W	20020731

AB The present invention provides culture media and methods for culturing organisms, preferably microorganisms, more preferably fastidious microorganisms. Also provided are methods of isolating and detecting organisms using the inventive culture media. Microorganisms were isolated from various clin. samples from canines and felines and grown on D2 insect growth medium.

L14 ANSWER 8 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 22 Nov 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:888613 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:381944
TITLE: Method for reducing the adsorption of molecules and cells on materials by graft polymerization
INVENTOR(S): Thiele, Thomas; Storm, Ruediger; Matuschewski, Heike; Schedler, Uwe
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Poly-An Gesellschaft zur Herstellung von Polymeren fuer Spezielle Anwendungen und Analytik m.b.H., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002092201	A2	20021121	WO 2002-EP5095	20020508
WO 2002092201	A3	20031127		
W: AE, AG, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, BZ, CA, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DM, DZ, EC, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MA, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, TN, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10221569	A1	20021121	DE 2002-10221569	20020508
AU 2002304623	A1	20021125	AU 2002-304623	20020508
EP 1390126	A2	20040225	EP 2002-732706	20020508
EP 1390126	B1	20060927		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR				
AT 340634	T	20061015	AT 2002-732706	20020508
US 2004188351	A1	20040930	US 2004-477390	20040513
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2001-10123296 A	20010511
			WO 2002-EP5095 W	20020508

AB The invention relates to a method for reducing an adsorption of mols. and biol. cells from solns. or suspensions on a material surface that is in contact with the solution or suspension, e.g. a filter material, by in-situ polymerization of monomers, which are selected based on the properties of the mol. or cell. Polymers, metals, glass or ceramics are surface treated for use as filters, tubes, dialysis materials, vials, catheters, medical implants; filters for applications in biochem., the food industry and waste water treatment are prepared with the method.

L14 ANSWER 9 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 25 Oct 2002
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:814731 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:321255
TITLE: DNA sequencing by mass spectrometric analysis of open reading frame translation products
INVENTOR(S): Jarvik, Jonathan W.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 31 pp., Cont.-in-part of Appl. No. PCT/US99/30104.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002155445	A1	20021024	US 2001-788268	20010216
WO 2000036414	A1	20000622	WO 1999-US30104	19991216

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
WO 1999-US30104	A2	19991216
US 2000-182816P	P	20000216
US 2000-189310P	P	20000314
US 1998-112351P	P	19981216

AB A method of DNA sequencing by mass spectrometry of protein translates from multiple reading frames is described. A nucleic acid fragment of interest is incorporated into an artificial gene and expressed in one or more reading frames to produce one or more polypeptides. The polypeptides are examined with respect to one or more phys. parameters, such as mass or amino acid composition The observed parameter values are used to search a data set of predicted parameter values generated by hypothetical translation of a larger reference nucleic acid sequence so as to determine whether or not the fragment is contained within the reference sequence, and, if it is contained therein, to determine its sequence and/or coding capacity. TRanlation is carried in vitro and in frame stop codons may be suppressed to give longer translation products.

L14 ANSWER 10 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 23 Nov 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:851065 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:376457
TITLE: Filter devices and methods of use
INVENTOR(S): Johnston, Arthur W.; Johnston, Arthur F.; Williams, Frank A.; Hughes, Kenneth D.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Watervisions International, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001087777	A2	20011122	WO 2001-US15648	20010515
WO 2001087777	A3	20020321		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2409235	A1	20011122	CA 2001-2409235	20010515
AU 200164604	A	20011126	AU 2001-64604	20010515
BR 2001010895	A	20030311	BR 2001-10895	20010515
JP 2004504126	T	20040212	JP 2001-584179	20010515
CN 1596147	A	20050316	CN 2001-812861	20010515
ZA 2002009280	A	20030904	ZA 2002-9280	20021114
IN 2002KN01420	A	20051007	IN 2002-KN1420	20021120
US 2003173287	A1	20030918	US 2003-276274	20030506
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-204714P P	20000516
			WO 2001-US15648 W	20010515

AB A method and device are described for the filtration and/or purification of fluids water or other solns. containing microbiol. contaminants, such as fluids containing including bacteria and/or viruses, where the fluid is passed through a purification material composed of aluminosilicates and more preferably bauxite and absorption media in a fixed binder matrix.

L14 ANSWER 11 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 18 May 2001
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:360213 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:337926
TITLE: Method using fumed metallic oxides for isolating DNA from a proteinaceous medium and kit for performing method
INVENTOR(S): Krupey, John
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ligochem, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 66 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001034844	A1	20010517	WO 2000-US31005	20001113
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

EP 1244811 A1 20021002 EP 2000-977161 20001113
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-164608P P 19991110
WO 2000-US31005 W 20001113

AB A method is described for isolating DNA from a proteinaceous medium such as whole blood, Hb-containing urine or saliva. Also disclosed are test kits for practicing the method. Guanidine thiocyanate in sodium acetate pH 7.0 solution containing EDTA was added to Hb-containing and white blood cell-containing urine samples to disrupt the cells, dissociate the DNA histone complex, and release free DNA into solution Contaminating proteins were removed by treating the chaotrope-containing urine with a water-insol. cross-linked polymeric acid, trade name ProCipitate. The DNA was captured with titanium oxide P25, the aggregate was washed, and DNA was recovered by treatment with NaOH.
REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 12 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 02 Nov 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:768929 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:319263
TITLE: Method and apparatus for purification of biological substances
INVENTOR(S): Kopf, Henry B.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 22 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 255,186.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6139746	A	20001031	US 1999-300891	19990428
US 6214221	B1	20010410	US 1999-255186	19990222
CA 2361545	A1	20000824	CA 2000-2361545	20000222
WO 2000048703	A1	20000824	WO 2000-US40035	20000222
WO 2000048703	A9	20020808		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2000030083	A	20000904	AU 2000-30083	20000222
AU 756832	B2	20030123		
EP 1154827	A1	20011121	EP 2000-908806	20000222
EP 1154827	B1	20061011		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2003512594	T	20030402	JP 2000-599485	20000222

NZ 513242	A	20031031	NZ 2000-513242	20000222
IL 144421	A	20041215	IL 2000-144421	20000222
AT 342112	T	20061115	AT 2000-908806	20000222
US 6383380	B1	20020507	US 2000-592306	20000613
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-255186 A2	19990222
			US 1999-300891 A	19990428
			WO 2000-US40035 W	20000222

AB A process and apparatus for purifying one or more target substances from a source liquid, employing one or more cross-flow filter elements, and one or more types of chromatog. resins, in combination, to provide purification with advantageous yield, product purity, and cost- and time-efficiency.

REFERENCE COUNT: 16 THERE ARE 16 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 13 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 25 Aug 2000
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:592599 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:174232
TITLE: Purification process and apparatus for biological substances
INVENTOR(S): Kopf, Henry
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 65 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000048703	A1	20000824	WO 2000-US40035	20000222
WO 2000048703	A9	20020808		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6214221	B1	20010410	US 1999-255186	19990222
US 6139746	A	20001031	US 1999-300891	19990428
CA 2361545	A1	20000824	CA 2000-2361545	20000222
AU 2000030083	A	20000904	AU 2000-30083	20000222
AU 756832	B2	20030123		
EP 1154827	A1	20011121	EP 2000-908806	20000222
EP 1154827	B1	20061011		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, CY				
JP 2003512594	T	20030402	JP 2000-599485	20000222
NZ 513242	A	20031031	NZ 2000-513242	20000222
IL 144421	A	20041215	IL 2000-144421	20000222
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1999-255186 A	19990222

US 1999-300891 A 19990428

WO 2000-US40035 W 20000222

AB A process and apparatus (20) for purifying one or more target substances from a source liquid, employing one or more cross-flow filter elements (27), and one or more types of chromatog. resins, in combination, to provide purification with advantageous yield, product purity, and cost- and time-efficiency. IgG was purified from human plasma and from tissue culture fluid.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 14 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 24 Nov 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:747400 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:341956
TITLE: Method for inactivation of viruses by treatment with multiple electrodes
INVENTOR(S): Nagaura, Yoshiaki; Nagaura, Kumiko; Nagaura, Zenichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 58 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 11322619	A	19991124	JP 1998-172026	19980515
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1998-172026	19980515

AB The invention provides a method for inactivation of viruses, e.g., HIV virus, or a method for removal of toxic substances, e.g. ammonia, in blood, lymph, and water, etc., by treatment with a filtering device containing multiple electrodes, wherein low-voltage is applied to the electrodes. The RNA, reverse transcriptase, proteolytic enzyme, or envelope protein of HIV virus is damaged, and ammonia is oxidized by the treatment.

L14 ANSWER 15 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 21 May 1999
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:311144 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:321571
TITLE: Pressure-enhanced extraction, purification, and analysis of biomolecules
INVENTOR(S): Laugharn, James A., Jr.; Hess, Robert A.; Tao, Feng
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): BBI Bioseq, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 102 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 3
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9922868	A1	19990514	WO 1998-US23141	19981030
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6111096	A	20000829	US 1997-962280	19971031
US 6274726	B1	20010814	US 1998-16062	19980130
US 6120985	A	20000919	US 1998-83651	19980522
CA 2307876	A1	19990514	CA 1998-2307876	19981030
AU 9912936	A	19990524	AU 1999-12936	19981030
AU 745925	B2	20020411		
EP 1027160	A1	20000816	EP 1998-956405	19981030
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2001521818	T	20011113	JP 2000-518788	19981030
US 2005019814	A1	20050127	US 2004-918878	20040816

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	US 1997-962280	A	19971031
	US 1998-16062	A	19980130
	US 1998-83651	A	19980522
	WO 1998-US23141	W	19981030
	US 2000-530478	A1	20001114

AB This invention is based on the discovery that hyperbaric, hydrostatic pressure reversibly alters the partitioning of biomols. between certain adsorbed and solvated phases relative to partitioning at ambient pressure. The methods described may be used for highly selective and efficient, low salt isolation and purification of nucleic acids from a broad range of sample types, including forensic samples, blood and other body fluids and cultured cells. Also featured is an apparatus for practicing the methods.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L14 ANSWER 16 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 28 Apr 1995
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:513785 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:243320
TITLE: Removal of turbidity-causing components from fluid by microfiltration
INVENTOR(S): Koenhen, Dirk Marinus; Roesink, Hendrik Dirk Willem
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): X-Flow B.V., Neth.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 5 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

EP 645174	A1	19950329	EP 1994-202524	19940905
EP 645174	B1	20020227		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
NL 9301653	A	19950418	NL 1993-1653	19930924
AT 213660	T	20020315	AT 1994-202524	19940905
ES 2135536	T3	20021001	ES 1994-202524	19940905
JP 07155559	A	19950620	JP 1994-226912	19940921
CA 2132682	A1	19950325	CA 1994-2132682	19940922
CA 2132682	C	20000418		
US 5560828	A	19961001	US 1994-312481	19940923
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			NL 1993-1653 A	19930924

AB The fluid is beer, wine, fruit juice, bacterial suspension, blood, milk, enzyme suspension, etc. The fluid to be treated is fed across an asym. membrane having a pore structure such that the pores on the feed side of the membrane are larger than the nominal pore size and the pores of nominal pore size occur in the cross section toward the permeate side, the filtered off components are back-flushed from the membrane and are subsequently carried away with the fluid. The nominal pore size is usually 0.1-5.0 and preferably 0.2-1.0 μm. The membrane may be tubular, flat, or capillary. Back-flushing takes place intermittently with a frequency of 1 s to 10 min for 0.1-1 s at a counter pressure of 0.5-5 bars. The feed velocity is preferably <2 m/s and the pressure difference over the membrane is <0.5 bar.

L14 ANSWER 17 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 09 Jan 1988
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:3048 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:3048
TITLE: Apparatus and methods for selective removal of antibodies, antigens, and cells
INVENTOR(S): Ghose, Rabindra N.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S., 10 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 4692411	A	19870908	US 1983-529347	19830906
WO 8809370	A1	19881201	WO 1987-US1229	19870522
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1983-529347	19830906

AB Apparatus and methods for selective removal of specific biol. cells or specific antigens, e.g. viruses or antibodies, from fluids (e.g. blood) containing their mixture with other biol. cells and particulates are described. Filtration by this biochem. filter system is effected in a continuous closed-loop fluid flow path. The apparatus comprises a source of fluid containing specific biol. cells, antigens, or antibodies to be removed; a source of complementary cells or complementary antibodies for the antigens and complementary antigens for the antibodies which can form large agglutinates following a biochem. reaction; a reaction chamber providing conditions favorable for fast clump formation following the reaction; a filter for trapping large agglutinates; ≥1 pump to regulate various flow rates; and

necessary connecting links to form a closed-loop fluid flow path that includes the sources of biol. cells, antigens, or antibodies and complementary cells, reaction chamber, and filter chamber.

L14 ANSWER 18 OF 18 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ED Entered STN: 12 May 1984
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1983:175832 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 98:175832
TITLE: A membrane and an arrangement for the removal of a substance from a solution
INVENTOR(S): Sjoeholm, Ingvar Goesta Holger; Edman, Peter Kjell Rudolf; Nylen, Ulf Thomas Gustav
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gambro AB, Swed.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 18 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 69869	A1	19830119	EP 1982-105219	19820615
EP 69869	B1	19850911		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL				
SE 8104294	A	19830111	SE 1981-4294	19810710
SE 8200231	A	19830111	SE 1982-231	19820118
AT 15450	T	19850915	AT 1982-105219	19820615
JP 58019264	A	19830204	JP 1982-119683	19820709

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:	SE 1981-4294	A	19810710
	SE 1982-231	A	19820118
	EP 1982-105219	A	19820615

AB A microporous, semipermeable, asym. membrane, especially in the form of polyamide hollow fibers, in the pores of which are enclosed microparticulate gel grains with immobilized biol. active substances, is described for, e.g., anal. of body fluids, therapeutic treatment of blood, or industrial preparative processes. Polyacrylamide gel grains are preferred, and the biol. active substances may be, e.g., antibodies, antigens, enzymes, protein A, or bacteria. The membrane is enclosed in a casing and connected to a liquid circulation system, pump, and detector, which permit circulation of a liquid past the immobilized-biol. active component in the membranes. Thus, a hemofiltration unit containing L-asparaginase immobilized on microparticulate polyacrylamide grains was used to reduce the L-asparagine content of sheep blood plasma from 40-50 nmol/mL to <10 nmol/mL in 2 h at a blood flow rate of 150-200 mL/min.

FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:40:48 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Apr 2007 (20070403/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DATE.

All regular MEDLINE updates from November 15 to December 16 have been added to MEDLINE, along with 2007 Medical Subject Headings (MeSH(R)) and 2007 tree numbers.

The annual reload will be available in early 2007.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

L15 1692550 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (BLOOD/CT OR A12.207.152./CT OR A15.145./CT)
L16 3583 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L15 AND BACTERIA/CT
L17 27048 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON (FILTRATION/CT OR E5.196.454./CT OR H1.181.529.365./CT OR H1.671.100.534./CT)

L18 33 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L16 AND L17
L19 13 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON PLU=ON L18 AND METHODS/CT

L19 ANSWER 1 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002444478 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12202586
TITLE: Comparison of lysis filtration and an automated blood culture system (BACTEC) for detection, quantification, and identification of odontogenic bacteremia in children.
AUTHOR: Lucas Victoria S; Lytra Vasiliki; Hassan Thoraya; Tatham Helen; Wilson M; Roberts Graham J
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Oral Medicine, The Eastman Dental Institute for Oral Healthcare Sciences, University College London, London WC1X 8LD, United Kingdom.. v.lucas@eastman.ucl.ac.uk
SOURCE: Journal of clinical microbiology, (2002 Sep) Vol. 40, No. 9, pp. 3416-20.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
(EVALUATION STUDIES)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200211
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 14 Nov 2002
ED Entered STN: 31 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 12 Dec 2002
Entered Medline: 14 Nov 2002
AB Lysis filtration (LyF) was compared with BACTEC PAEDS PLUS in estimating the prevalence of, and sensitivity for, detection of odontogenic bacteremia. Both real bacteremia and simulated bacteremia (seeded blood or saline samples) were assessed to determine the validity of LyF in estimating bacteremia. The simulated bacteremia was also used to assess the reliability of LyF to estimate intensity of bacteremia in CFU per milliliter of blood. Reference organisms were used to assess the abilities of LyF and BACTEC to isolate known oral streptococci. There was no difference in the number of CFU per milliliter of seeded saline, seeded blood, and drop cultures of the organisms plated directly onto agar. Blood cell volume had a negligible effect on the yield of organisms for simulated bacteremia. When LyF and BACTEC were compared, the time to detection of bacteremia was always significantly shorter for BACTEC. For aerobic cultures, these times were 43.7 and 9.6 h, respectively ($P < 0.01$). For anaerobic cultures, these times were 45.1 and 9.9 h, respectively ($P < 0.01$). These differences occurred as well for bacteremia following the extraction of a single tooth, with LyF and BACTEC aerobic cultures taking 78 and 30.5 h, respectively ($P < 0.0001$). For anaerobic cultures, the times were 90.8 and 45 h, respectively ($P < 0.0004$).

A preextraction bacteremia was detected on 2.1% of occasions with BACTEC compared to 31% of occasions with LyF (P < 0.05) The use of LyF was an effective and reliable means of estimating the intensity of pre- and postextraction bacteremia. The values were 3.6 and 5.9 CFU/ml, respectively (P < 0.4729), and the difference was not statistically significant. In summary, BACTEC is quicker than LyF, but less sensitive. LyF provides additional important information in estimating the intensity of bacteremia.

L19 ANSWER 2 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001476925 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 11520273
TITLE: Quantitative microbiologic study of blood salvaged by intraoperative membrane filtration.
AUTHOR: Nosanchuk J S
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, Cayuga Medical Center at Ithaca, Ithaca, NY 14850, USA.
SOURCE: Archives of pathology & laboratory medicine, (2001 Sep) Vol. 125, No. 9, pp. 1204-6.
Journal code: 7607091. ISSN: 0003-9985.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200110
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 2001
Entered Medline: 11 Oct 2001
ED Entered STN: 27 Aug 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Oct 2001
Entered Medline: 11 Oct 2001
AB OBJECTIVE: To evaluate the sterility of blood salvaged intraoperatively by a new membrane filtration system for transfusion. DESIGN: Quantitative microbiologic cultures were prospectively collected from units of blood acquired by intraoperative membrane filtration from 18 patients undergoing elective spinal surgery. Medical records were reviewed for adverse events. SETTING: A 204-bed, medical school-affiliated community hospital. RESULTS: Quantitative blood cultures were sterile in 12 of 31 units of recovered blood. Of the 19 positive units, 17 units grew only 1 colony-forming unit (CFU)/mL, 1 unit grew 2 CFU/mL, and 1 unit grew 5 CFU/mL. The only organisms isolated were diphtheroids, coagulase-negative staphylococci, and micrococci. No patient experienced postoperative sepsis. CONCLUSIONS: Blood recovered by intraoperative membrane filtration is microbiologically equivalent to blood salvaged by continuous flow. Because no perfusionist and no expensive capital equipment are required, the technique is amenable to small and medium-sized hospitals that otherwise might financially be unable to provide intraoperative blood salvage.

L19 ANSWER 3 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94313859 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 8039393
TITLE: Hemodiafiltration with on-line production of substitution fluid: long-term safety and quantitative assessment of efficacy.
AUTHOR: Canaud B; Flavier J L; Argiles A; Stec F; NGuyen Q V; Bouloux C; Garred L J; Mion C
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lapeyronie University Hospital, Montpellier, France.
SOURCE: Contributions to nephrology, (1994) Vol. 108, pp. 12-22.

Journal code: 7513582. ISSN: 0302-5144.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: (CLINICAL TRIAL)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199408
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Sep 1994
Last Updated on STN: 5 Sep 1994
Entered Medline: 24 Aug 1994
ED Entered STN: 5 Sep 1994
Last Updated on STN: 5 Sep 1994
Entered Medline: 24 Aug 1994

L19 ANSWER 4 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93161689 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1286565
TITLE: Inactivation of microbial contaminants of blood components.
AUTHOR: AuBuchon J P; Dodd R Y
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pathology, Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center, Lebanon, New Hampshire.
SOURCE: Clinics in laboratory medicine, (1992 Dec) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 787-803. Ref: 85
Journal code: 8100174. ISSN: 0272-2712.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199303
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Apr 1993
Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 1993
Entered Medline: 18 Mar 1993
ED Entered STN: 2 Apr 1993
Last Updated on STN: 2 Apr 1993
Entered Medline: 18 Mar 1993
AB Despite the low risk of transfusion-transmitted infection currently present in the blood supply, processes to inactivate contaminating viruses and bacteria may improve the safety of transfusion even further. A variety of techniques, using both physical and chemical processes, are being explored. Particularly promising is adaptation of the solvent/detergent technique (already in use for plasma derivatives) to plasma for transfusion. Inactivation of viruses in cellular components may require a combination of techniques, possibly including leukocyte depletion filtration, photoactive compounds, and subsequent washing. Concerns about potential toxicity of the agents employed and retention of component efficacy after treatment and storage remain unresolved, however.

L19 ANSWER 5 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90010254 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 2794558
TITLE: Use of serum ultrafiltrate in the serum dilution test.
AUTHOR: Leggett J E; Wolz S A; Craig W A
CORPORATE SOURCE: Medical Service, William S. Middleton Memorial Veterans Hospital, Madison, WI 53705.
SOURCE: The Journal of infectious diseases, (1989 Oct) Vol. 160, No. 4, pp. 616-23.
Journal code: 0413675. ISSN: 0022-1899.

PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
(RESEARCH SUPPORT, U.S. GOV'T, NON-P.H.S.)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Abridged Index Medicus Journals; Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198910
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 28 Oct 1989
ED Entered STN: 28 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 28 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 28 Oct 1989
AB Although pooled human serum diluent is advocated in the serum dilution test, its use may compensate for protein binding defects in patients and yield nonrepresentative titers. To test this hypothesis, comparison was made of serum ultrafiltrate (molecular weight cutoff less than or equal to 30,000) serially diluted into either pooled serum ultrafiltrate or Mueller-Hinton broth with patient serum samples diluted into pooled human serum in 111 assays from 55 patients and 6 volunteers. Of 111 bactericidal titers in ultrafiltrate and/or Mueller-Hinton broth, 101 were within a single twofold dilution of titers in pooled human serum. Nine of 10 discordant titers involved highly bound drugs and were usually higher in ultrafiltrate than in pooled human serum. In seven additional volunteers with renal failure, titers in ultrafiltrate and in each volunteer's serum were higher than those diluted in pooled human serum (P = .002). Recommended methods using pooled serum diluent may not accurately predict actual bactericidal titers in patients with abnormal protein binding.

L19 ANSWER 6 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 84130971 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 6667601
TITLE: Autologous blood collection in abdominal vascular surgery. Assessment of a low pressure blood salvage system with particular reference to the preservation of cellular elements, triglyceride, complement and bacterial content in the collected blood.
AUTHOR: Andrews N J; Bloor K
SOURCE: Clinical and laboratory haematology, (1983) Vol. 5, No. 4, pp. 361-70.
Journal code: 7907061. ISSN: 0141-9854.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 198404
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 2 Apr 1984
ED Entered STN: 19 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 6 Feb 1998
Entered Medline: 2 Apr 1984
AB A simple, low pressure, blood scavenging system has been assessed in major abdominal vascular operations. The aim of this study was to assess the quality of blood obtained with this device and its suitability for reinfusion. Three areas of special interest, which have not been reported so far, are the fate of plasma complement, the load of fat aspirated after tissue dissection and the degree of bacterial contamination in the scavenged blood. The development of autologous blood scavenging systems is reviewed. The features which most affect the quality of scavenged blood are identified and their

importance discussed by comparison with our experience. Key features of our system were: simplicity of the apparatus, controlled low-pressure aspiration, the use of systemic heparin and the avoidance of mechanical pumps. The blood obtained was of excellent quality with good preservation of cellular elements, platelets and fibrinogen. Plasma total haemolytic complement, C3 and C4 fractions were preserved in normal, though slightly reduced, quantities. Lipid (triglyceride) content was minimally increased after filtration. Bacterial contamination was present in all cases, but at a very low level provided that aspiration was limited to the peritoneal cavity. This low-level of contamination is not thought to be of great significance; its origin and importance are discussed.

L19 ANSWER 7 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 79162757 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 86298
TITLE: Granulocyte transfusion therapy: state of the art.
AUTHOR: Gallicchio V S
SOURCE: The American journal of medical technology, (1979 Apr) Vol. 45, No. 4, pp. 297-301.
Journal code: 0370505. ISSN: 0002-9335.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197906
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 1979
ED Entered STN: 15 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 15 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 11 Jun 1979
AB Previously, granulocyte transfusion therapy was impractical due to insufficient yields obtained from normal donors. With the advent of such technical advances as continuous-flow centrifugation (CFC) and filtration leukapheresis (FL), the procurement of sufficient amounts of normal donor neutrophils becomes feasible. These techniques have allowed normal granulocytic cells to be infused into patients with a wide variety of granulocytopenic disorders related to infections which, without therapy, could prove fatal. In conditions in which normal granulopoiesis has become insufficient or when used to assist antibiotics in their fight against infection, granulocyte transfusion has been shown to be of definite clinical value.

L19 ANSWER 8 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 78255766 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 356777
TITLE: [Basic procedure for blood cultures (author's transl)]. Metodologia di base dell'emocoltura.
AUTHOR: Magliano E M
SOURCE: Annali Sclavo; rivista di microbiologia e di immunologia, (1977 Jul-Aug) Vol. 19, No. 4, pp. 864-75.
Journal code: 2985177R. ISSN: 0003-472X.
PUB. COUNTRY: Italy
DOCUMENT TYPE: (ENGLISH ABSTRACT)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: Italian
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals

ENTRY MONTH: 197810
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1978
ED Entered STN: 14 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 14 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 25 Oct 1978
AB The Author summarizes the basic routine procedure for blood cultures first examining different factors that can influence it (blood coagulation, antimicrobial agents, natural bacterial inhibitors of blood cell wall deficient bacteria) and then describing culture media, atmospheric conditions, incubation time, and modalities for inspection, staining of cultures and subcultures. Finally new rapid automated methods are briefly pointed out.

L19 ANSWER 9 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 76025333 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 1176591
TITLE: Practical aerobic membrane filtration blood culture technique: clinical blood culture trial.
AUTHOR: Sullivan N M; Sutter V L; Finegold S M
SOURCE: Journal of clinical microbiology, (1975 Jan) Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 37-43.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: (COMPARATIVE STUDY)
Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197512
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 29 Dec 1975
ED Entered STN: 13 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 13 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 29 Dec 1975
AB During the course of preliminary clinical trials of an improved membrane filter blood culture system, filter plugging produced by a gelling of the lysing solution was observed when the patients had high leukocyte counts. A solution of streptokinase-streptodornase (Varidase, Lederle Laboratories) dissolved or prevented the gel and permitted rapid filtration without plugging. With streptokinase-streptodornase incorporated in the filtration procedure, a comparison of several culture systems was carried out on 176 blood cultures. Brucella broth with and without sodium polyanethol sulfonate, a prereduced osmotically stabilized broth, pour plates, and an improved aerobic membrane filter system were compared. The membrane filter system yielded 29 of the total of 37 positive cultures, far surpassing all other systems. Eight of these cultures were detected first by the filter technique, and 13 were positive only in this system. Nineteen of the 37 positive cultures were from patients on antimicrobial agents. Fourteen of these were detected by the filter, twice the number detected by any of the other systems.

L19 ANSWER 10 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72255877 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4559311
TITLE: Chemotaxis and its significance for leucocyte accumulation.
AUTHOR: Keller H U
SOURCE: Agents and actions, (1972 Jun) Vol. 2, No. 4, pp.

161-9. Ref: 56
Journal code: 0213341. ISSN: 0065-4299.
PUB. COUNTRY: Switzerland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
General Review; (REVIEW)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197210
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 3 Oct 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 3 Oct 1972

L19 ANSWER 11 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 72092981 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5002928
TITLE: The rapid detection and determination of sparse bacterial populations with radioactively labelled homologous antibodies.
AUTHOR: Strange R E; Powell E O; Pearce T W
SOURCE: Journal of general microbiology, (1971 Aug) Vol. 67, No. 3, pp. 349-57.
Journal code: 0375371. ISSN: 0022-1287.
PUB. COUNTRY: ENGLAND: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197204
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 4 Apr 1972
ED Entered STN: 10 Mar 1990
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 1990
Entered Medline: 4 Apr 1972

L19 ANSWER 12 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71156189 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 5551125
TITLE: Rapid bacteremia diagnosis using field monitor membrane filtration.
AUTHOR: Stanaszek P M
SOURCE: The American journal of medical technology, (1971 Mar) Vol. 37, No. 3, pp. 97-8.
Journal code: 0370505. ISSN: 0002-9335.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197105
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 26 May 1971
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 26 May 1971

L19 ANSWER 13 OF 13 MEDLINE on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 71092739 MEDLINE Full-text

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 4100090
TITLE: Rapid detection of small numbers of airborne bacteria by a membrane filter fluorescent-antibody technique.
AUTHOR: Jost R; Fey H
SOURCE: Applied microbiology, (1970 Dec) Vol. 20, No. 6, pp. 861-5.
Journal code: 7605802. ISSN: 0003-6919.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 197103
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 12 Mar 1971
ED Entered STN: 1 Jan 1990
Last Updated on STN: 1 Jan 1990
Entered Medline: 12 Mar 1971

(FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS' ENTERED AT 17:45:09 ON 03 APR 2007)

L20 38 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "HERMET J"?/AU
L21 264 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("BESSON-FAURE I"? OR "BESSON I"? OR "FAURE I"? OR "FAURE-BESSON I"?)/AU
L22 36 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON "RIBAULT S"?/AU
L23 3 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON ("MONNOT DES ANGLES A"? OR "DES ANGLES MONNOT A"?)/AU
L24 0 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND L21 AND L22 AND L23
L25 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L20 AND (L21 OR L22 OR L23)
L26 12 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L21 AND (L22 OR L23)
L27 1 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L22 AND L23
L28 9 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23) AND (L3 OR L13)
L29 18 SEA ABB=ON PLU=ON L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28
L30 10 DUP REM L29 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

L30 ANSWER 1 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2007:53868 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 146:117536
TITLE: Device for preparing a body fluid for a bacteriological analysis
INVENTOR(S): Besson-Faure, Isabelle; Hermet, Jean-Pierre; Ribault, Sebastien
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 25pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2007006972	A1	20070118	WO 2006-FR1690	20060711

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HN, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KN, KP, KR, KZ, LA, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, LY, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RS, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM,

TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

FR 2888585	A1	20070119	FR 2005-52151	20050712
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2005-52151 A	20050712

AB The invention concerns a device for preparing a body fluid for a bacteriol. anal. thereof comprising a container provided with a chamber wherein a piston is mobile between an opening position and a closing position, the chamber including a separation zone and means for introducing a fluid into said chamber and the piston including a closure means co-operating with the separation zone so as to define an upper volume and a lower volume on either side of said zone, the upper volume and the lower volume mutually communicating when the piston is in opening position and being tightly isolated from each other when the piston is in closing position. The invention also concerns a preparation method using such a device.

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 2 OF 10 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006231679 EMBASE Full-text
TITLE: Rapid screening for bacterial contamination of blood products.
AUTHOR: Faure I.B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. I.B. Faure, Hemosystem, 45 Cours Gouffe, 13006 Marseille, France. ibesson_faure@hemosystem.com
SOURCE: LaboratoriumsMedizin, (1 May 2006) Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 91-100. .
Refs: 49
ISSN: 0342-3026 E-ISSN: 1439-0477 CODEN: LABOD3
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
025 Hematology
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 26 Jun 2006
Last Updated on STN: 26 Jun 2006

AB Many techniques have been explored to detect bacteria in blood products in order to prevent transfusion-related bacteria contamination (TRBC) and transmission. In a simple way, these techniques may be divided into two groups based on their rapidity to obtain the test result. The culture methods require from several hours to several days to get the final result; the rapid methods require from several minutes to a few hours to detect bacteria in blood products. It is usually stated that the rapid methods have a strong advantage by providing rapid results, but they are also complex and require well trained technicians. By contrast, culture methods are easy to handle but results are available with a certain delay. Today, three devices are commercially available to screen blood components. The BacT/ALERT (Biomerieux) and the eBDS device (Pall) are both automated culture systems based on the measurement of a change in the gas concentration due to bacterial metabolism. The Scansystem® (Hemosystem) belongs to the second group of

methods. It is a fluorescence-based bacteria detection performed in 70 min. Other rapid techniques are being developed, such as flow cytometry or polymerase chain reaction (PCR). Based on their sensitivity and specificity, the intended use of these bacterial detection methods varies from early testing to release a safe product, to late testing close to the transfusion time (point-of-care testing "POCT") to guarantee a safe transfusion. .COPYRGT. 2006 by Walter de Gruyter.

L30 ANSWER 3 OF 10 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005237408 MEDLINE Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 15872251
TITLE: Detection of bacteria in red blood cell concentrates by the Scansystem method.
AUTHOR: Ribault S; Faucon A; Grave L; Nannini P; Faure I Besson
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hemosystem, 45 cours Gouffe, 13006 Marseille, France.. sebribault@hemosystem.com
SOURCE: Journal of clinical microbiology, (2005 May) Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 2251-5.
Journal code: 7505564. ISSN: 0095-1137.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE) (RESEARCH SUPPORT, NON-U.S. GOV'T)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200507
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 May 2005
Last Updated on STN: 7 Jul 2005
Entered Medline: 6 Jul 2005

AB Bacterial contamination remains one of the major risks associated with blood product transfusion. The kinetics of bacterial growth in red blood cell concentrates (RBCC) is different than otherwise due to storage at 4 degrees C, conditions in which most bacteria do not survive. Psychrophilic bacteria such as Yersinia enterocolitica, however, can proliferate from a very low level of contamination to clinically significant levels at 4 degrees C and are known to cause severe transfusion-related infections. A screening method allowing the early detection of very low levels of bacteria in RBCC would improve transfusion safety. The Scansystem method has been previously described for detection of bacteria in platelet concentrates. We present here a modification of the system for detection of low levels of bacteria in RBCC. The Scansystem RBC kit protocol requires three steps, i.e., the agglutination and selective removal of RBCs, a labeling stage during which bacteria are labeled with a DNA-specific fluorophore, and finally recovery of bacteria on the surface of a black membrane for analysis using the Scansystem. The entire procedure from sampling to result can be completed in 90 min. Both gram-negative and gram-positive bacteria in RBCC are detected with a higher sensitivity than with currently available culture-based methods. The Scansystem RBC kit is shown to be sensitive enough to identify low-level bacterial contamination in a single unit tested in a pool of up to 20 RBCC samples (detection limit of between 1 and 10 CFU/ml depending on the bacterial strain). The method therefore lends itself to incorporation into high-sample-throughput screening programs.

L30 ANSWER 4 OF 10 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2007 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:221448 BIOSIS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200600225839
TITLE: Detection limit of bacteria detection with Scansystem

(TM) in platelets stored in additive solution.
AUTHOR(S): Faure, I. Besson [Reprint Author]; Ribault, S.; Goncalves, N.
SOURCE: Vox Sanguinis, (JUL 2005) Vol. 89, No. Suppl. 1, pp. 91.
Meeting Info.: 15th Regional Congress of the International-Society-of-Blood-Transfusion, Europe. Athens, GREECE. July 02 -06, 2005. Int Soc Blood Transfus, Europe.
CODEN: VOSAAD. ISSN: 0042-9007.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 5 Apr 2006
Last Updated on STN: 5 Apr 2006

L30 ANSWER 5 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1128531 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:48192
TITLE: Method and device for sampling and mixing of liquids
INVENTOR(S): Hermet, Jean Pierre; Besson Faure, Isabelle; Ribault, Sebastien
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.; Technoflex S.A.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 22 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2856478	A1	20041224	FR 2003-7305	20030617
FR 2856478	B1	20060519		
AU 2004249922	A1	20041229	AU 2004-249922	20040617
CA 2529457	A1	20041229	CA 2004-2529457	20040617
WO 2004113878	A2	20041229	WO 2004-FR1515	20040617
WO 2004113878	A3	20050331		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1636565	A2	20060322	EP 2004-767376	20040617
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				
JP 2006527845	T	20061207	JP 2006-516302	20040617

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			
FR 2003-7305	A	20030617	
WO 2004-FR1515	W	20040617	

AB Liquid samples are taken and mixed by sampling a predetd. volume from n containers for the different liqs. whereby each liquid is disposed in a sampling chamber, followed by transferring the identical vols. of each liquid sample into a mixing chamber to prepare the sample for anal. The volume of each container is 0.5-20 mL and a volume of 2-8 mL is sampled from each container. The sampling can be carried out in a sterile fashion. The mixing chamber consists of PVC which can be sterilized by β- or γ-irradiation

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 6 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:432779 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:420343
TITLE: Reaction medium and process for universal detection of microorganisms
INVENTOR(S): Besson, Faure Isabelle; Hermet, Jean Pierre; Ribault, Sebastien
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 63 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2847589	A1	20040528	FR 2002-14789	20021125
FR 2847589	B1	20060217		
CA 2507079	A1	20040617	CA 2003-2507079	20031125
WO 2004050902	A1	20040617	WO 2003-FR3487	20031125
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003294087	A1	20040623	AU 2003-294087	20031125
EP 1565568	A1	20050824	EP 2003-789502	20031125
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
CN 1717495	A	20060104	CN 2003-80104048	20031125
JP 2006507010	T	20060302	JP 2004-556426	20031125
US 2006134729	A1	20060622	US 2005-136750	20050525
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-14789 A	20021125
			WO 2003-FR3487 W	20031125

AB The present invention involves a detection method for microorganisms. The method consists of a reactive medium containing a (fluorescent) labeling agent and a cellular penetration facilitator which supports the mol. passage of the labeling agent towards the genome of the microorganisms. The labeling agents are DNA-intercalating agents which include derivs. of cyanine (SYBR Green or

YOPRO1), propidium iodide, ethidium bromide and acridine orange. The penetration facilitator may be a detergent, an enzyme, a bacteriocin, an ion chelator, or a fixating or permeabilization agent. The detergents and enzymes used may be chosen from the following: N-octyl-β-D- glucopyranoside, saponin, Tween, Triton, Igepal, or lysozyme. Among the bacteriocins, chelators and fixating agents nisin, EDTA, formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde, glutaraldehyde, ethanol, streptolysin or osmium tetroxide may be used. PEG, digitonin, monensin, polyethylenimine, sodium hexametaphosphate or benzalkonium chloride may be used as cell permeabilization agents.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 7 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:497027 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:34648
TITLE: Rapid screening method for detection of bacteria in platelet concentrates
AUTHOR(S): Ribault, S.; Harper, K.; Grave, L.; Lafontaine, C.; Nannini, P.; Raimondo, A.; Faure, I. Besson
CORPORATE SOURCE: Hemosystem, Marseille, 13006, Fr.
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Microbiology (2004), 42(5), 1903-1908
CODEN: JCMIDW; ISSN: 0095-1137
PUBLISHER: American Society for Microbiology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Public awareness has long focused on the risks of the transmission of viral agents through blood product transfusion. This risk, however, pales in comparison to the less publicized danger associated with the transfusion of blood products contaminated with bacteria, in particular, platelet concs. Up to 1000 cases of clin. sepsis after the transfusion of platelet concs. are reported annually in the United States. The condition is characterized by acute reaction symptoms and the rapid onset of septicemia and carries a 20-40% mortality rate. The urgent need for a method for the routine screening of platelet concs. to improve patient safety has long been recognized. The authors describe the development of a rapid and highly sensitive method for screening for bacteria in platelet concs. for transfusion. No culture period is required; and the entire procedure, from the time of sampling to the time that the final result is obtained, takes <90 min. The method involves 3 basic stages: the selective removal of platelets by filtration following activation with a monoclonal antibody, DNA-specific fluorescent labeling of bacteria, and concentration of the bacteria on a membrane surface for enumeration by solid-phase cytometry. The method offers a universal means of detection of live, nondividing, or dead gram-neg. and gram-pos. bacteria in complex cellular blood products. The sensitivity is higher than those of the culture-based methods available at present, with a detection limit of 10-102 CFU/mL, dependent upon the bacterial strain.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 8 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:201658 HCAPLUS Full-text
TITLE: Procede of concentration and detection of germs pathogenes has to start from blood products and/or their derives and device to implement it [Machine Translation]
INVENTOR(S): Hermet, Jean Pierre; Besson,

Faure Isabelle; Monnot, Des Angles Anne; Godfrin, Yann
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2829500	A1	20030314	FR 2001-11873	20010913
FR 2829500	B1	20031212		
CA 2459761	A1	20030327	CA 2002-2459761	20020913
WO 2003025207	A1	20030327	WO 2002-FR3132	20020913
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
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EP 1432812	A1	20040630	EP 2002-783159	20020913
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
CN 1555418	A	20041215	CN 2002-818041	20020913
JP 2005503803	T	20050210	JP 2003-529979	20020913
US 2004185437	A1	20040923	US 2004-795873	20040308
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2001-11873 A	20010913
			WO 2002-FR3132 W	20020913

AB [Machine Translation of Descriptors]. The present invention has as an aim a method of concentration of pathogenic germs possibly present in the products blood or derived, as well as detection of the aforesaid germs thus concentrated to carry out a control of the of the aforesaid pathogenicity produced blood including/understanding the following stages, (A) one subjects a of the aforesaid sample produces blood with a treatment of aggregation of the blood cells, (b) one eliminates the aggregates formed at the stage (A) by passage from the sample treated on a first filter letting pass the contaminant germs but not the aggregates of cells, (c) one selectively lyse the residual cells of the filtrate obtained at the stage (b), (d) one recovers the contaminant germs by passage of the lysate (c) on a second filter letting pass the cellular remains, and in the case of a detection, (e) one analyzes the second filter to detect the contaminant germs possibly retenus.L' invention also has as an aim a device for the concentration and the marking of the contaminant germs possibly present in a product blood, likely to be implemented in the process of detection of pathogenic germs of the invention.
REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 9 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991003 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47375
TITLE: Process for counting platelets in the solid phase

INVENTOR(S): Besson, Faure Isabelle; Hermet, Jean Pierre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 19 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2840995	A1	20031219	FR 2002-7495	20020618
FR 2840995	B1	20040903		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-7495	20020618

AB A process for counting of platelets in solid phase comprises marking the platelets with a marker and detecting them by means of an analyzer, after having them deposited on a membrane. The process is particularly useful in blood transfusion, since it allows the detection of residual platelets in fresh plasma, after having subjected this to a leucoredn. Preparation and counting of platelets according to above method is described.
REFERENCE COUNT: 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L30 ANSWER 10 OF 10 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2007 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:991001 HCAPLUS Full-text
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:47374
TITLE: Process for counting and/or morphological identification of leukocytes in the solid phase
INVENTOR(S): Besson, Faure Isabelle; Hermet, Jean Pierre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Hemosystem, Fr.
SOURCE: Fr. Demande, 36 pp.
CODEN: FRXXBL
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
FR 2840992	A1	20031219	FR 2002-7492	20020618
FR 2840992	B1	20040903		
WO 2003107005	A1	20031224	WO 2003-FR1865	20030618
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 2003260603	A1	20031231	AU 2003-260603	20030618
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			FR 2002-7492 A	20020618

WO 2003-FR1865 W 20030618

AB A process for counting of leukocytes in solid phase comprises marking them with a marker and detecting them by means of an analyzer, after having them deposited on a membrane. The process is particularly useful in blood transfusion, since it allows the detection of residual leukocytes in fresh plasma, after having subjected this to a leucoredn. Preparation and counting of leukocytes according to above method is described.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:49:52 ON 03 APR 2007

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=> d his
     (FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:27:10 ON 03 APR 2007)
L1         14406 S CONTAMIN?(10A)(MICROORGANISM OR MICROBE OR MICROBIAL OR M
L2          3466 S L1(L)(DETERM? OR DETECT? OR DET## OR SCREEN?)
L3           223 S L2 AND (BLOOD OR PLASMA)
L4            25 S L3 AND (FILTER? OR FILTR?)

     FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS' ENTERED
     AT 17:33:07 ON 03 APR 2007
L5           201 S L4
L6            37 S L5 AND (MARKER OR LABEL?)
L7            24 DUP REM L6 (13 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

     FILE 'HCAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:37:07 ON 03 APR 2007
                 E BLOOD+ALL/CT
L8         146477 S E5
                 E MICROBES+ALL/CT
                 E MICROORGANISM+ALL/CT
L9          46225 S E2+OLD
                 E BACTERIA+ALL/CT
L10         79976 S E2+OLD
L11           681 S L8 AND (L9 OR L10)
                 E FILTRATION+ALL/CT
L12         24833 S E2+OLD
L13            19 S L11 AND L12
                 E AGGREGATION+ALL/CT
L14            18 S L13 NOT L4
                 E LYSING+ALL/CT
                 E LYSATE+ALL/CT
                 E CONTAMINANTS+ALL/CT
                 E CONTAMINATION+ALL/CT

     FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 17:40:48 ON 03 APR 2007
                 E BLOOD+ALL/CT
L15       1692550 S E6-8
                 E MICROORGANISMS+ALL/CT
                 E MICROORGANISM+ALL/CT
                 E MICROBES+ALL/CT
L16          3583 S L15 AND BACTERIA/CT
                 E FILTRATION+ALL/CT
L17         27048 S E19-22
L18            33 S L16 AND L17
                 E CONTAMINANT/CT
L19            13 S L18 AND METHODS/CT

     FILE 'HCAPLUS, MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, WPIX, JAPIO, PASCAL, DISSABS'
     ENTERED AT 17:45:09 ON 03 APR 2007
L20            38 S "HERMET J"?/AU
L21           264 S ("BESSON-FAURE I"? OR "BESSON I"? OR "FAURE I"? OR "FAURE
L22            36 S "RIBAULT S"?/AU
L23             3 S ("MONNOT DES ANGLES A"? OR "DES ANGLES MONNOT A"?)/AU
L24             0 S L20 AND L21 AND L22 AND L23
L25             9 S L20 AND (L21 OR L22 OR L23)
L26            12 S L21 AND (L22 OR L23)
L27             1 S L22 AND L23
L28             9 S (L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23) AND (L3 OR L13)
L29            18 S L25 OR L26 OR L27 OR L28
L30            10 DUP REM L29 (8 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:49:52 ON 03 APR 2007

FILE HCAPLUS

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 3 Apr 2007 (20070403/UP). FILE COVERS 1950 TO DAT

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FILE BIOSIS
FILE COVERS 1969 TO DATE.
CAS REGISTRY NUMBERS AND CHEMICAL NAMES (CNs) PRESENT
FROM JANUARY 1969 TO DATE.

RECORDS LAST ADDED: 28 March 2007 (20070328/ED)

FILE EMBASE
FILE COVERS 1974 TO 4 Apr 2007 (20070404/ED)

EMBASE is now updated daily. SDI frequency remains weekly (default) and biweekly.

This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate substance identification.

FILE WPIX
FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 APR 2007 <20070402/UP>
MOST RECENT THOMSON SCIENTIFIC UPDATE: 200722 <200722/DW>
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documents, but they can be identified by 20060101/UPIC and 20061231/UPIC. <<<

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http://scientific.thomson.com/media/scpdf/ipcrdwpi.pdf

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http://www.stn-international.de/stndatabases/details/dwpi_r.html <<<

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FILE LAST UPDATED: 2 APR 2007 <20070402/UP>
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FILE DISSABS
FILE COVERS 1861 TO 2 APR 2007 (20070402/ED)